The Pacific.

"FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE—WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY."

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It is not the Organ of a Sect or Party, but an independent advocate of truth, purity and liberty. Its increasing correspondence in this State and abroad, as well as its numerous exchanges, secure to its readers the latest and most reliable information on all matters of public interest.

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The Sandwich Islands as they were and are

BY THE REV. T. DWIGHT HUNT.

NUMBER THREE.

THE INTRODUCTION AND EARLY LABORS OF THE AMERICAN MISSIONARIES AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

History is a record of the providence of God. It is, therefore, the duty of every historian to acknowledge God in history, and trace the workings of His mighty hand wherever visible. Especially should he do this in those events that characterize an age, or revolutionize a people. Such events mark a change in the tide of human things, and should be traced to that superintending Power that made, upholds, and governs all. Then history will truly elucidate the principles of the Divine government, and teach important lessons to mankind.

To that Power can be most distinctly traced every event connected with the establishment of the American Mission at the Sandwich Islands. No events ever more clearly indicated the design of God. None ever more fully prepared "the way of the Lord."

These events were three-fold. Two of them transpired at the Islands, and one on the shores of New England.

The *first*, in the order of time, was *the subjugation of the different Islands of the group by the great Kamehameha, and their consolodation by him into one kingdom.* This occurred at the commencement of the present century. It put an end to the constant wars of the chiefs, and established a reign of peace so favorable to the introduction and success of the gospel. It occurred, too, so long before the arrival of the missionaries that the same wise and mighty king had time to subdue the rebellions that usually succeed a conquest, and quiet the title to the throne in the person of his son.

The second event was the *landing and education of certain natives of the Islands in the United States, the conversion of some of them to Christianity, and the death of one of them in the triumphs of faith.* These facts created such an interest among the churches as led to the establishment of the mission to their shores.

The *third* event was *the remarkable abolition of the ancient form of idolatry* by Liholiho, the son and successor to the Conqueror. The nation thus left without a religion, were ready either to fall back upon the old, or embrace any other that might offer. Literally, the Isles were waiting for God's law.

But they did not wait long. While this last event was transpiring, the first missionary company were preparing to embark for the Islands from New Haven, Connecticut. They numbered in all seventeen—consisting of two ordained preachers, a mechanic, a catechist, and a printer, (who were also teachers) a farmer, and a physician. These, with their wives, and three natives who had been educated at Cornwall, completed the company. Previous to their embarkation, they were organized into a church, and commissioned on the high errand of converting a nation to Christ. On the day appointed, they left their homes, their friends, and their country, as they supposed, forever; not knowing what awaited them on the barbarous shores. On the vessel's deck they knelt with weeping friends, and after a parting hymn bade all the world they loved "farewell." They looked for no other meeting, till far above the peaks of the distant Isles, they should meet to part no more! That 23rd day of October A. D. 1819, will ever be memorable in the annals of New Haven.

At that period the undertaking was a vast one. It involved a degree of moral courage and a self denial, of which we have now no conception. It was to them a returnless voyage. It severed earthly ties for life. It involved the loss of all that was valuable in a land of light, liberty, and happiness. As they supposed, Kamehameha yet lived, and idolatry still prevailed As they supposed, the old tabu and the offering of human sacrifice yet filled the land with cruelty and blood. They knew not that they would be permitted to land; or, if permitted, that they would be safe from the lusts, the cupidity, and the violence of a sensual and treacherous people.

But God, in whom they trusted, had gone before them. Before the breath of His Spirit the idols had fallen. By His hand the door had been opened at which stood a whole people waiting for the teachers of the better faith.

ARRIVAL OF MISSIONARIES.

While there waiting, the teachers came. On the 30th of March 1820 the snow covered peaks of Hawaii, slowly rising from the bosom of the sea, gladdened their hearts. On their voyage thither one incident occurred that illustrated the single purpose of usefulness that animated the whole company. In those days the temperance reform had not commenced. Every family had their side-board, and a social glass with a friend was a matter of every day's civility and hospitality. The custom was sanctioned by the highest respectability and piety. But the missionary company on the Thaddeus, though generously provided with intoxicating beverages, which were then a part of every family's stores, and of every voyager's outfit, bethought them whither they were going. The necessity of entire abstinence among a barbarous people, if they would preach temperance successfully, forced itself clearly on their convictions. Duty seemed plain to them and they hesitated not a moment between custom and conviction. In violation of universal practice, contrary to the example of their fathers, far in advance of the times in which they lived, they *resolved unanimously, to abstain henceforth from the use of all intoxicating drinks!* There on the wide ocean, with God alone as witness, they planned for the good of the people to whom they were going. Considering the times, the place, and the motives by which they were influenced, the event was as remarkable as subsequent results proved it to be useful. From the resolution then taken the mission have never departed. It was an instance of self-denying devotion on the part of the pioneers, that discovered in them the spirit of the early Apostles, forcibly proving that other and higher motives than ease or luxury had induced them to leave home, kindred, and native land.

But their devotion to their work was soon rewarded. On the very day of arrival off the shores of Hawaii intelligence reached them of the most astonishing and cheering character. *The warrior king was dead. The ancient tabus were abolished. Idolatry was no more!* Tears, such as they had never shed before, fell upon the vessels deck, as they learned that God had thus gone before them, and done in a day the work of years. They had expected like the missionaries of the Society Islands, to struggle long with the abominations of a surrounding idolatry. They had hoped for toleration only, while for twenty years they should grapple, in the name of God, with the mysteries, the cruelties, and the obscenities of the heathen worship. But lo! without their aid, even before they had embarked on the ocean that washed the benighted shore, God had, by His power over a dissolute Monarch, demolished the ancient temples, and overthrown their Gods! Even while the bearers of glad tidings were gliding quietly towards them over the Pacific, the last battle had been fought that dealt its death blow to the expiring faith.

The new builders found the old institutions of cruelty in ruins. On these they were to build the better and more enduring temples of truth, purity and love. Let us now learn how they laid one stone on another as the walls went up.

The *first* step taken by the missionaries was to *obtain the consent of the king and chiefs* to reside among them, frankly telling them the object of their coming.

The chiefs received them kindly, but declined giving them an immediate answer. They remained in council several days. This period of anxious suspense the missionaries devoted mostly to prayer.

FIRST OPPOSITION.

For some time the balance trembled in the doubtful preponderance of one scale over the other. The few foreigners there present cast the weight of their influence *against* the petition. John Young alone, father of the present Premier, an Englishman who had married a chief woman, and had attained to great influence, spoke urgently in favor of the petition, and turned the scale. The designs of wicked men were thus defeated, and the first victory obtained over the vile men from Christian lands who there reveled in unrestrained excess. Thus in the incipiency of the mission commenced that opposition which has continued with greater or less virulence to the present time. It was an opposition of lust and of avarice that met the mission at the threshhold of the nation, and vainly endeavored to shut them out. It has been the same opposition, that, under various pretences, has ever since contested their progress.

After two weeks detention on board of their Brig, the Missionaries were permitted to land and reside one year.

They had all brought wives, and the wisdom of the policy which thus established Christian families on those shores was evinced by a fact which soon came to their knowledge. It was suggested by the evil advisers of the chiefs that the Missionaries had come to make war upon them, and drive them from their lands. To this the sagacity of the chiefs made the following unanswerable reply; "If they had come to fight they would not have brought with them their delicate wives." Thus the wives of the Missionaries were their best defence.

COMMENCEMENT OF WORK,

The field was open. Agreeably to a request of the chiefs they immediately commenced labor in it at several points. Grass houses were erected for their accommodation. A few respectable foreigners joined in the general welcome, and aided to establish them in their work. The first labor undertaken was to teach the chiefs and people to read. The chiefs at first forbid the common people to learn, a restriction they soon removed. From necessity, instruction was confined to English, as the native tongue had never been reduced to letters. The embarrassments attending the instruction of such a people in an unknown tongue it is difficult to appreciate. But great as they were, the zeal of both teachers and scholars overcame them all. The chiefs particularly, made rapid progress. In three months the king could read, and in three more many of the chiefs could read and write with commendable ease. Their delight was equal to their surprise. The English New Testament being their principal text-book, the awakening and expanding mind of the controlling men of the nation became thus early familiar with its moral precepts.

As early as Nov. of the year of their arrival, *four* schools had been established for the common people.

But before this time several members of the mission had commenced to preach to the people in such imperfect native as they had acquired. At the first meeting thus convoked, an incident occurred that showed how strongly the superstitions of their ancient faith still clung to them. When the missionary arose and closed his eyes to pray, the natives fled in terror from the place, and concealed themselves in the most convenient places of retreat. They were afraid their teacher was *about to pray them to death!* This fear, however, was easily overcome, and henceforth preaching became a regular part of missionary labor. But it was long before it possessed any other attraction to the natives than that of novelty. The truths taught them were not welcome. The chiefs were glad enough to learn to read and write, and to wear the shirts and dresses made for them, gratuitously, by the wives of the missionaries, but they clung with great obstinacy to the vices to which they had been accustomed from their youth. Indeed, the progress of education was greatly retarded by the dissipations which frequently interrupted the studies both of the chiefs and people.

And these interruptions were principally the result of *foreign influence* on the king and chiefs. Worthless vagabonds from Christian lands hung around them, and stimulated their thirst for the liquors with which they freely supplied them. When intoxicated, the king felt rich and bought largely of their most valuable goods to distribute among his favorites At these times of revelry designing men would obtain large orders for Sandal wood, which orders the people were obliged to execute. Vessels were bought on credit, at an exorbitent price, for the payment of which the time and labor of the common people were taxed without mercy. Thus debts accumulated, while at the same time the resources of the nation rapidly diminished; a state of things which continued during the whole reign of Liholiho—a reign mercifully ended when on a visit, three years after to the Court of George the Fourth.

Such a state of affairs naturally opposed great obstacles in the way of missionary progress. Yet progress was made.

The desire for instruction, on the part both of chiefs and people, gradually increased, and schools were multiplied as rapidly as facilities for instruction were at command. In the mean time, confidence in their teachers was daily strengthened. The chiefs saw them to be aspiring neither to lands, nor to power. They could not avoid contrasting the order peace and purity of their lives with the lives of those dissolute foreigners, who, from the first landing of the missionaries, had not ceased to impugn their motives and oppose their influence. That contrast greatly strengthened them in the confidence and affection of the nation. That confidence and that affection the missionaries have never lost; while, in every instance, the attempts of wicked foreigners to destroy their influence have recoiled on their defamers with shame and defeat.

Still those wicked men were a constant annoyance. They seemed to lie in wait around the path of the mission, to trip them at every step. For instance, when Mr. Bingham, the first missionary to Honolulu, was digging a cellar for his house, they alarmed the simple natives with the falsehood that it was for the secretion of arms and ammunition, with which to slaughter the king and chiefs. And so firmly was the ludicrous fabrication believed, that the fears of the people could not be allayed, till the Prime Minister built a house directly opposite, with a large cellar, for defence!

But the missionaries kept at their work steadily, as usual, under many privations, and, by their conciliatory manners and unwearied devotion to the good of the nation, lived down the scandal that defamed them. That scandal, as usual, recoiled on its authors, and thus defeated most effectually the plots of designing men. So, that before the expiration of the year, not only were the chiefs satisfied with the character and motives of their teachers, but *requested them to send for more.*

An indication of this growing confidence, and of the increasing influence which Christianity, though very imperfectly taught, was exerting over the national mind, was seen at an entertainment given that year by the king at Kailua (then the Capital of the kingdom,) in honor of his deceased father. To this feast the resident missionary was invited. There and then the king *publicly recognized Christianity as the religion of the realm, by calling on the missionary to offer public thanks to God.*

The permanent residence of the Missionaries on the Islands was now made secure. Consequent shame and confusion covered the vicious whites, who, having failed to prevent their landing, now beheld their second defeat in failing to secure their banishment at the end of the year. We shall see, in the progress of events, how this mortification settled into permanent hostility, and, during the whole subsequent history of the mission, has raised up opposition, and dealt out scandal to voyagers and visiters even to the present time.

So much has been said of the luxury and ease of missionary life, that I will close this lecture by introducing you to the early homes and early trials of the early pioneers.

THEIR HOMES.

Their first homes were grass huts, in every respect like the huts of the common natives. They were without floor, ceiling, or partition. Holes in the thatch served for doors and windows. One low room, resembling in shape the attic of a story and a half house, was parlor, dining room, bed-room. pantry, and study. Cooking was done outside. This room they soon improved by partitions, doors, and blinds, and in a few instances by a board floor. Hot at the dry stations, and damp at the rainy stations, and in either case infested with vermin, they were, to those unused to them, a most inconvenient and uncomfortable abode. For years, however, they were their only habitations. Even after fourteen years, most of the missionary families dwelt in such tenements. Gradually, as the churches in America afforded them more means of a livelihood, and experience had taught them a wiser economy, they built plain houses of adobe, stone and wood; not however, till many a fine constitution, particularly of the females, had been broken by the exposure. In these the families now connected with the Mission still live, enlarged and improved only as their growing families and the advancing state of things necessarily demanded.

During those first years their only furniture was such as they could readily put together from the boxes in which they brought their few supplies. At first their main dependence for food was the hard bread, and salt beef and pork they could procure from ships. Flour and sugar were too expensive, and were reserved as luxuries for special occasions, and for the sick. But as they gained the confidence and affection of the chiefs and people, they were often supplied with fish and native fruits and vegetables. From the first, however, they might have had more comforts, but for the false notions of economy then prevailing among them with regard to the expenditure of the funds of the Missionary Board.

The first missionaries' wives, beside teaching native women to read and sew, did all their own house-work, under circumstances of great embarassment, and to the great injury of their health. The first preachers traveled wholly on foot, over parched plains, and under a wilting sun, till experience taught them a wiser husbandry of time and strength.

THEIR TRIALS.

But these discomforts were insignificant. They made no complaint of them. They endured them gladly for the sake of the people whom they came to instruct. Their *great* trials were connected with their *missionary work.*

The *first* was the *want of language* in which to preach. With hearts burning within them to make known their "glad tidings," they had to submit to the stammering process of interpretation. But in this they soon lost all confidence. Even the natives educated at Cornwall had lost too much of their native tongue on the one hand, and knew too little of the force of English on the other, to be trusted as interpreters or teachers. The disappointed missionaries often found them teaching doctrines fale and absurd. For instance, one was found teaching the people, that they should bury their dead in one enclosure, because at the morning of the resurrection it would put the Lord to a great deal of trouble to find them, if scattered! The only resource, therefore, was to collect the sounds of the native language and reduce them to form. This was a tedious and difficult work. It was not the work of a day. It taxed their patience and demanded all their energies, especially, as with it they attemped to prosecute their instructions in English. This last labor they soon abandoned. It was attended with too many difficulties to be long continued. Among other reasons for its abandonment was, that females were thereby more exposed to the vicious influence of corrupt foreigners. Even the inquisitiveness of the king awakened by this course of instruction was abused by the vile whites in his train, by teaching him the worst phrases in the English language. Even now the first English caught by a Hawaiian boy is an oath from the lips of an American sailor!

But the difficulties of the mission did not end with the acquisition of the language, and its reduction to a written form. They found the language itself extremely meagre of all terms expressive of a pure and holy religion. They were shut up to the necessity of using the inadequate terms to which natives attached ideas of their old faith, or inventing others, the meaning of which they could not comprehend. Moreover, in the deep darkness and strong prejudice of the native mind towards the old traditions and ways, every doctrine taught was liable to be misapprehended, and every precept to be perverted. The obstacles inherent in their ignorance, and degraded views of spiritual things, were vastly greater and more discouraging than the mere giving of letters to sounds. In the first years of the mission, they led to great misconception of some of the plainest instruction that could be given.

For instance, when the missionaries taught them of God, Jesus Christ, and the Holy Ghost, they attached to them at once the names and persons of three of their great gods. When they were taught that the great day of Judgment was approaching, (the word *day* being in native the same as *sun*) the report was rapidly and widely spread, to the great terror of the people, that the sun was about to be enlarged to burn the world. When the missionaries, in their prayers at public worship, confessed the sins of the people, the indignant natives thought they were reviled and insulted before the new god. They even called the missionary a reviler, and an avenger, because he preached plainly to them, and earnestly warned them of the threatenings of God. Unable to appreciate a benevolent motive, the minds of most natives were easily made jealous and suspicious of the objects of the mission. Many years after the establishment of the mission, it was asserted and believed by the most ignorant, that the wine of the Sacrament was the blood of human victims secretly slain for the purpose. Even when the first houses of worship were about to be dedicated, a panic ran through the Island that under each door and window, and under the pulpit human victims were to be buried, to impart to the new temple necessary sacredness. Even the simple blessing asked at a meal was construed into praying the spectators at the doors and windows to death! These feelings long lingered around the people and kept many both from the residence and the church of the missionary.

Such trials as these were felt. They were a source of painful solicitude day and night. But there was another more trying to the missionaries as refined and Christian families. Necessity compelled them to be on some terms of friendly intercourse with the natives; but how could that intercourse be regulated with a people so naked, so vicious, and so shameless? They lived in one room, but that room which served so many purposes, was thronged at all hours of the day with naked men and women, filthy in their person, and gross in their manners. A refined lady, and especially a mother, in the sweet retirement of her quiet and comfortable home can perhaps imagine, but can never appreciate those daily trials of the pioneers of that mission. They were trials meekly borne, borne often with heroic fortitude, though keenly felt. Added to the opposition of foreigners and the increasing dissipation of the king, which threatened the most disastrous results, these social embarrassments presented an array that would have damped the zeal of ordinary men.

But over all the mission triumphed. They were men and women of unusual faith. They feared not man. They trusted God. Not the first suspicion ever clouded their moral character. None but the vilest men ever impeached their motives. No respectable eye-witness ever denied the good they had accomplished during their first trial year. Though not a christian temple had been reared, nor a native converted, nor a syllable printed, nor a marriage performed, good had been done. The Christian religion had been commended to the nation by the intelligence, the consistent piety, the cheerful endurance, and the untiring industry of their teachers. The institution of the Sabbath had been set up, though observed by few. Important religious truths had been disseminated, that like bread cast on the waters would return after many days.

Most of all, in humble defiance of the vile foreigners who had hated and opposed them, the mission had so commended themselves to the confidence and love of the nation, that Christianity had been publicly acknowledged by the chiefs as the religion of the land. A foundation had thus been laid for that mighty influence, the results of which, however incomplete, challenge the investigation, and secure the admiration of all candid and charitable men.

Choate's Eulogy on Webster.

Hon. Rufus Choate's Eulogy on Webster was delivered Wednesday July 27th, in the presence of a crowded auditory, at Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H. Mr. Choate, and Mr. Webster, were both sons of Dartmouth College. The following are the opening and closing sentences of the Eulogy:

"It would be a strange neglect of a beautiful and approved custom of the schools of learning, and of one of the most pious and appropriate of the offices of literature, if the College in which the intellectual life of DANIEL WEBSTER began, and to which his name imparts charm and illustration, should give no formal expression to her grief in the common sorrow—if she should not draw near, of the saddest in the procession of the bereaved, to the tomb at the sea, nor find in all her classic shades one affectionate and grateful leaf to set in the garland with which they have bound the brow of her child, the mightiest departed. Others mourn and praise him by his more distant and more general titles to fame and remembrance—his supremacy of intellect, his statesmanship of so many years, his eloquence of reason and of the heart, his love of country, incorruptible, conscientious, and ruling every hour and act;—that greatness, combined of genius, of character, and manner;—a place, of achievement, which was just now among us, and is not,—and yet lives still and evermore. You come, his cherishing mother, to own a closer tie, to indulge an emotion more personal and more fond,—grief and exultation contending for mastery, as in the bosom of the desolated parent, whose tears could not hinder him from exclaiming, "I would not exchange my dead son for any living one of Christendom."

* * * * *

But it is time this eulogy was brought to its conclusion. My heart goes back into the coffin there with him, and I would pause. I went—it is a day or two since—alone to see again the home which he so passionately loved, the chamber where he died, the grave in which they laid him down, all habited as when

"His look drew audience still as night,
Or summer's noontide air,"

till the heavens be no more.

In all that spacious and calm scene, all things to the eye looked at first unchanged. The books in the library, the portraits, the table at which he wrote, the scientific culture of the land, the course of agricultural occupation, the coming in of harvests, fruit of the seed which his own hand had scattered, the animals and implements o husbandry, the trees planted by him in lines, in copses, in orchards, by thousands, the seat under the noble elm on which he used to sit to feel the south-west wind at evening, or hear the breathings of the sea, or the not less audible music of the starry heavens,—all seemed at first unchanged. The sun of a bright day, from which, however, something of the fervors of midsummer were wanting, fell temperately on them all; filled the air on all sides with the utterance of life, and gleamed on the long line of ocean.—Some of those whom on earth he loved best, still were there. The great mind still seemed to preside—the great presence to be with you.—You might expect to hear again the rich and playful tones of the voice of the old hospitality. Yet a moment more and all the scene took on the aspect of one great monument inscribed with his name, and sacred to his memory. And such it shall be in all the future of America!—The sensation of desolateness, and loneliness, and darkness, with which you see it now, will pass away. The sharp grief of love and friendship will become soothed. Men will repair thither, as they commemorate the great days of history. The same glance shall take, and the same emotions shall greet and bless the Harbor of the Pilgrims and the Tomb of Webster.

The Life Guage.

They err who measure life by years,
With false or thoughtless tongue;
Some hearts grow old before their time;
Others are always young!

'Tis not the number of the lines
On Life's fast filling page;
'Tis not the pulse's added throbs
Which constitutes their age.

Some souls are serfs among the free,
While others nobly thrive;
They stand just where their fathers stood;
Dead, even while they live!

Others, all spirit, heart and sense—
Their's the mysterious power
To live, in thrills of joy or wo,
A twelvemonth in an hour!

Sieze then, the minutes as they pass—
The woof of Life is THOUGHT!
Warm up the colors—let them glow,
By fire or fancy fraught.

Live to some purpose—make thy Life
A gift of use to thee!
A joy, a good, a golden hope,
A heavenly argosy!

For the Pacific.

Character of Wm. Milne.

TRANSLATION FROM A CHINESE TRACT.

One of the most devoted missionaries of modern days was the Rev. Dr. William Milne; who died at Malacca, while laboring among the Chinese in that city, in June 1822. He was a Scotch shepherd-boy, taken like Daniel, "from the sheep-cote, from following the sheep." His character was formed amidst mountains stained with the blood of old Covenanters, and their lofty spirit seemed to have come down in their wild caves and secret glens to him. "Often have I sat on the brow of a hill reading the lives of those martyrs, admiring the patience and fortitude in suffering, and seeing them 'overcome' their enemies by the blood of the Lamb, and by the 'word of their testimony.' I longed that God would honor *me*, sometime or other, thus to confess his name, and bear my testimony to the truth." When he came before the Committee of Examination as a candidate for labor in connection with the London Missionary Society, some of them were afraid he did not possess the requisite qualifications for the work, and one suggested that he should go out as a mechanic. His answer was, "Any thing—any thing—if only engaged in the work. I am willing to be a hewer of wood, or a drawer of water in the temple of my God." What a lesson to Missionary Societies, and to those who ridicule the servants they are sometimes forced to employ.—Yes, you man of intellect and learning, you possessor of wealth and influence, and you fine preacher; God's way is to set you aside. He chooses what you esteem "foolish," and "weak," and "base" things now, as of old.

Milne was one of those men who, though in the world, live above the world. Before starting out to China he wrote, "As I do not engage in this office from any idea of my own sufficiency for it, or from any notion of an extraordinary call (but simply from a sense of duty,) so neither is it for any hope of ease or aggrandizement in the world. Food and raiment, the benevolence of the religious world give me reason to look for; but along with that I expect innumerable trials, and a life of hard and intense labor."—And such a life "he certainly had," says his associate, Dr. Morrison. There is nothing, no, nothing but such a spirit as this that will sustain a man, or give him success, in laboring among the ignorant, vicious, cunning, flinty-hearted, superstitious heathen. Milne spent whole nights in prayer to God, with "strong crying and tears."

There is an extraordinary humility, loveliness, and patience, in the character of this man. For nine years he toiled in the acquisition of the Chinese language, the preparation of tracts, the instruction of Chinese youth, and in preaching to that people the glad tidings of salvation.—These years were spent, first, for a short time, at Canton, where he commenced his studying in the language, but chiefly at Batavia and Malacca, among the Chinese, who go there, like those to California, as emigrants for a longer or shorter time. In his acquaintance with the written language of China, Milne had had, as far as we are aware, no equals. His writings in it possess a polish, a propriety of idiom, and a pious tenderness, beyond those of all other men.

We are forcibly struck, in observing the religious experience of Dr. Milne, with the vividness of his apprehension of the realities of eternity. This was the secret of his piety, and of his devotion as a missionary of the gospel of eternal life. It was so at times even in his childhood. "Once when in my tenth year," he says, "traveling alone in the middle of the day, between two cornfields, the idea of the eternal punishment of sin in hell struck me with amazing force. My feelings on this occasion exactly corresponded to the language of the prophet—'Who among us can dwell with devouring fire? Who can dwell with everlasting burnings?'"—After his profession of faith in Jesus Christ, he spent many appointed hours, and many entire set days in inquiry and prayer as to the way in which he could best serve his God. He based his examination on this declaration—"I have, through infinite and superabounding grace, the hope of dwelling with Christ in heaven. Therefore I am under everlasting obligations to be entirely his, in body, soul and spirit." Such principles landed him in China. After the death of his wife in 1819, the following record is found in his private diary; the first impulse of his feeling heart: "May this event, which seems to strike so deep at the root of my temporal comforts, be, through Thy blessing, the commencement of a new era in the state of my spiritual feelings. May more delight in prayer, more relish for the Holy Scriptures, more comfort of mind in view of death and eternity, more care and diligence in the improvement of time, for my own edification and the instruction of others, more constant attention to the state of my heart, more pure regard to God and the Savior, more feeling regard for the poor distressed and afflicted, and a more dutiful attention to the state of my children, be the effects of this bereavement: then I shall not have cause, in eternity, to regret it; but rather to bless Thee for it. * * * May my future labors in the Mission derive a tinge of seriousness, and carry in them deeper impressions of eternity, than before." Three years only from that time his laborious and exemplary life drew to a close. Never has one so brief in the missionary service shone more brightly. None will be regarded with more affection and admiration as long as the church's heart throbs with love for the work which filled Christ's heart. Noble and holy William Milne! May many sons of the christian church in America be led by Divine grace to follow in thy footsteps, and manfully and dutifully toil and suffer in the glorious hope of the "land of Sinim" to God.

The following touching extract is taken, as a specimen of Milne's spirit in the latter days of his short career, from a tract embracing a series of twelve brief discourses, entitled "Village Sermons," prepared for the instruction and edification of the Chinese. This discourse is founded on the words in Psalm 30th, and 57th verse—"In his favor is life." The previous portion of it is occupied with the exhibition of the emptiness of all earthy sources of happiness, and with the explanation of the reason, and condition as sinners against God, and of the way to peace, repentance and faith in the Savior Jesus Christ. He continues under the last head as follows. How new and wonderful such teachings to the idolaters of China:

"Fourthly. Man cannot abide in this life beyond the term of a few years; then must he die. Beyond death there is only a heaven and a hell. To one of these two, for there is no place beside, I must go; and must dwell there forever. Now, upon the presumption that it is beyond my hopes to escape that hell and reach that heaven, is it not impossible that I could be happy here? Could my soul, by day or night, obtain rest?—But, on the other hand, should I be able to lean upon Jesus, and to look forward to the day of my death as that in which I shall find eternal happiness above the sky, would not my joy be incomparably great? Then, if in life I obtain any good, I think, this is but the beginning of what I may hope for when death shall fulfil my blessedness. If here I receive suffering, I think, this is only the misery of a moment. Oh, come the day when I shall quit this earth, for I shall also quit this sorrow. In the heaven which is far above yon placid blue, there is no more trouble. My eternal possessions are in that land. This sun, and moon, and stars, together, are but the outer adornings of the glorious palace of my great Father in heaven. In it there is inexhaustible joy, beauties that shall never fade, and blessines without bound. And what though I have not yet reached that place? Yet even now I may anticipate those pleasures, and those beauties, and that felicity, for at the end of days all shall be my certain possession.

"My friends; will you not strive for happiness such as this? Is it not indeed precious? In all that you have sought hitherto what is comparable to it? This can confer peace; this can satisfy the longings of man's heart; this shall endure forever. All the misfortunes of the present world cannot waste it. All the calamities that can be inflicted upon us, whether poverty and care, whether great afflictions, or grievous persecutions, whether death, or the grave, or the hatred and fury of the devil, not one of them all, can destroy this peace. Men may tear out my vitals, dash out my brains, cut my body in thousands of pieces, burn it to ashes and scatter those ashes in ten thousand places; and all shall not hurt this certain peace.—This is a joy whose source is in heaven; whose dwelling is in the soul; and which shall endure for eternity."

PANTAENUS.

LOVE OF HOME.—Taunt and scoffing at the humble condition of early life affect nobody in America but those who are foolish enough to indulge in them, and they are generally sufficiently punished. It did not happen to me to be born in a log cabin, but my elder brothers and sisters were born in a log cabin, raised among the snowdrifts of New Hampshire, at a period so early, that when the smoke first rose from its rude chimney, and curled over the frozen hill, there was no similar evidence of a white man's habitation between it and the settlements on the river Canada. Its remains still exist; I make it an annual visit. I carry my children to it to teach them the hardships endured by the generations which have gone before them. I love to dwell on the tender recollections, the kindred ties, the early affection, and narrations and incidents which mingle with all I know of this primitive family abode. I weep to think that none of those who inhabited it are now among the living; and if ever I fail in affectionate veneration for him who raised it, and defended it against savage violence and destruction, cherished all domestic comforts beneath its roof, and through the fire and blood of seven years' revolution shrank from no toil, no sacrifice, to serve his country and raise his children to a condition better than his own, may my name, and the name of my posterity, be blotted forever from the memory of mankind.—*Daniel Webster.*

Rev. Justin Edwards, D.D., formerly President of Andover Theological Seminary, died at the Bath Springs, in Virginia, He was buried at Andover, August 2.

THE PACIFIC.

SAN FRANCISCO,
FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 16, 1853.

Agents for the Pacific.

B. N. SEXTON.....Journal Office Stockton.
G. S. WELLS.....Sonora.
JOSEPH HARRISON.....Columbia
MAJOR PUTNEY.....Murphy's Diggings
E. W. GEMMILL.....Volcano.
BURT'S EXPRESS.....Drytown.
Rev. J. A. BENTON.....Sacramento.
Mr. NORTHRUP.....Mormon Island.
Rev. E. R. WALSWORTH.....Marysville.
Rev. J. H. WARREN.....Nevada.
JOSEPH BOSTON.....Monterey.
B. D. WILSON.....Los Angeles.
T. L. VERMEULE.....San Jose.
PARKER & ELDER.....Grass Valley.
B. DUPUY.....Shaw's Flat.
C. T. H. PALMER.....Ophir.
MASON & McCOMBE.....Yankee Jims.
JOHN ALEXANDER.....Diamond Springs.

Sandwich Islands Correspondence.

Fillibusters at Work in Disguise! Or the "Old Snake in the Grass!"

News have again reached us of an attempt to get up a Fillibuster excitement at the Sandwich Islands. The parties engaged in it are characterized by the same recklessness, want of truth and want of humanity that we should expect to find in a band of lawless adventurers, whose only motive is gain, and only hope is plunder. Restless, dissatisfied with the honest pursuits of life in which other men are content to labor and thrive, insolent to the last degree in their disregard of the rights of others; such characters are ever plotting and planning for a change, for some revolution in society or government, whereby their own miserable fortunes may be bettered, and they for a time lifted up to some false position. If there be one thing which stamps with infamy these Sandwich Island conspirators, it is their shameless attempt to make capital out of the sickness and death of the natives, working upon their fears *at such a time*, and striving to make them believe that their calamities were the result of the indifference and neglect of their own Government!—That Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong, its Ministers, were responsible for the introduction and prevalence of the small pox! Well does a writer in the Polynesian of July 22d, himself no apologist of the Government, stamp such conduct as *perfectly diabolical*. If men calling themselves *Americans*, can sink to alower depth of infamy and inhumanity, we have yet to know it. May God in his mercy deliver not only the Islands, but every other part of the habitable world from the possession of such creatures.

For a clear and candid statement of matters connected with the recent political excitement at Honolulu, we refer our readers to the subjoined communication from our correspondent there. They may rely upon the statements made by him as correct. He has been sixteen years a resident at Honolulu, and is thoroughly acquainted with the subject of which he treats. He is not a clergyman, but a merchant of well know intelligence and integrity. The communication is timely, inasmuch as false statements from old and well known enemies of the Government have been sent over, and published in the *Herald* of this city, in order to prejudice the people of this State against parties there in power.

HONOLULU, Aug. 13th, 1853.

Ed. Pacific:—The small-pox is raging here and is gradually spreading over the groupe. It bids fair to sweep off a large per centage of the population, unless its progress can be checked. Our physicians and some others here are becoming worn out by exhausting labors, which seem as though they could not be much longer protracted, whilst at most other points there is no physician at all. Much suffering has been experienced *here*, and more must be where no aid can be obtained. The natives are the chief sufferers, only two foreigners having died as yet. It really seems as though the race must soon run out. I refer you to Polynesian of July 23, for notice of meetings held on the evenings of 18th and 19th, at the court house, to take measures, if possible, to stay its ravages. Probably so full a public meeting of foreigners, without distinction of sect or party, was never before held in this place.—But occasion was taken to introduce a series of Resolutions which had been previously prepared, of a highly partizan and political character, strongly condemning the course of Dr. Judd and Mr. Armstrong, in general, and charging upon them the responsibility of the existence of the small-pox, and declaring the purpose of praying the King for their dismissal from office.

A motion to adjourn, after some very appropriate remarks from Mr. Taylor and others upon the character of *that* meeting, was carried; but a meeting to discuss the Resolutions was called by posters stuck up in the street, for Wednesday evening. This was fully attended by many both favorable and unfavorable to the Resolutions. They were discussed only by those who favored them, as I understand, (I was not present,) and a committee of thirteen was appointed to procure signatures. They addressed themselves to the work with a diligence worthy of a better cause, and the Island was said to be thoroughly canvassed and 12,000! names attached to the petition for the dismissal of the Ministers. This was certainly a very large number of *men* out of a population of some 18,000 men, women and children! It is said that a petition the reverse of this has been got up by a part of the same petitioners, stating that they were told that *if they did not sign it they would be fined, and "if they did they would be exempted from taxes!"* Again it is said that the sub-agents represented to the natives that Mr. Armstrong purposely used spurious vaccine virus that they might die off and their lands be sold to foreigners, or what is even worse, that he introduced poison into their systems to attain this end. I presume this has all been said, but I do not believe by the direction of the leaders; still, I think with as much justice as that the responsibility of the existence of the small-pox here rested upon Messrs. Armstrong and Judd. That such charges should be made, and efforts to sustain them to native or foreigner, when the former are charging their calamities upon the latter, and when they are excited by the death of friends, in some cases of nearly every one, for serving a political purpose, when the authors must be aware that they *are not true*, I feel is nothing less than trifling with the calamities of the Natives,—making political capital out of their distresses.

As to the charges themselves, *intelligent* men will understand them; but when we consider the multiplied superstitions of our own enlightened country and European countries amongst the common people, we will not wonder that common Hawaiians just emerging from heathenism and barbarism, should have their imaginations wrought up and excited by them; though I think it would be difficult to make the people generally feel that these men whose friendship has been so long tried, are not friends. But they feel the calamity. How can they help it? I heard a native lawyer from Manoa ask Dr. Judd in the presence of many others, if the Capt. of the Charles Mallory did not give him $2,000 to let that vessel come in? It shows what *kind* of efforts are making to secure the object of the petitioners and how the mind can be affected at such a time; for, says the man, "His is the guilt who allowed that vessel to come in." For more upon that point I refer you to an article in the Polynesian of to-day, signed "A lover of justice." Of these charges our intelligent and popular Consul remarked in my presence, a day or two since, that they were *absurd*. And so doubtless all intelligent men will view them. But when we consider the time and circumstances under which they are made, they are more, they are eminently unjust and cruel. I will speak briefly of the individuals against whom they are directed.

Dr. Judd came to the Islands as Missionary physician in the spring of 1828. He labored successfully in this capacity till 1842, a period of 14 years, when having entirely won the confidence of the King and Chiefs, and people generally, he was urgently solicited, upon Mr. Richards leaving for Europe, to leave the Mission and assist the King and Chiefs, which he did. He received, and I do not doubt deserved, the confidence of rulers and people. He was, and still is, their sincere friend. I long since heard an intelligent and respectable American, now deceased, remark that no man could have done as well for the people as Dr. Judd. When he entered into public service the Government was embarrassed with debt, of which under his administration it was soon relieved. The confidence which he enjoyed and his intimate knowledge of the language enabled him to pursue an economical course which few if any could have done. But Dr. Judd has long been unpopular with many of the foreigners, and various charges have been brought against him from time to time, which have never been sustained, and which, so far as they have ever imputed corruption to him, are doubtless false. At the same time, Dr. Judd *sometimes* has a *manner* which is *adapted*, though *not intended*, to give offence. It is an *apparent indifference* when addressed which is construed into pride and supercilliousness; and this has done more than all other things put together to render him unpopular. To illustrate: One of the active agents to procure signatures for the petition, being asked why he took such a course, replied "I have nothing against Mr. Armstrong, but when I once asked Dr. Judd for work he did not answer me." Those who thus judge of the man do him wrong. He has faults, but is, notwithstanding, every thing considered, the best man for his position.

Mr. Armstrong arrived here in the spring of 1832, as a Missionary, was absent at the Margullas about a year, and up to the year 1848 was devoted to the missionary work, when upon the death of Mr. Richards he was called to the department of Public Instruction. Under a deep sense of the importance of education he left the Mission and entered upon his work. Probably no other man was as well fitted for it. He was, and is, an eminently practical man of unusual activity, energy, and perseverance, with the entire confidence of King, Chiefs, and people. He has a perfect command of the Hawaiian language, joined with a suavity and intelligence which render him an agreeable and profitable companion in his social intercourse. His predecessor, Mr. Richards, had been but a short time an officer and had had such multifarious duties in connection with his position as President of the Land Commission, and his yet more onerous ones of interpreter and translator, whilst a new code of laws was being prepared in English, all of which he rendered into native, besides other current interpretations enough for one man; that he had done little towards arranging and systemizing the department of Instruction.

Mr. Armstrong took hold of it with assiduity and untiring energy, and soon reduced it to order. He has conducted it with great economy, profit and usefulness to the present time. But he has also been unavoidably involved in much other business, as translations and interpretations, for want of other competent, adequate and sufficient aid in these works. He has done what few others could have done. He possessed a rare adaptedness of qualifications and has proved himself a benefactor to the people.

Since the appearance of the epidemic he has devoted himself with his usual activity and zeal to the sick, and we were not aware of the charges, or rather any charge, (except those made by the Catholics a few years since, and which have become matter of history,) against him. The charges now brought against him and his colleague, under the circumstances, seem *inhuman and wicked*.

If this movement is designed by its originators to lead on to ultimate annexation, I will only say that several of our most stable and best men who are decidedly favorable to annexation, if it can be compassed by peaceable, honorable and just negotiation, will *take no part, but use their influence against any agitating or revolutionary means* to accomplish such results.

Yours, &c.,

Hopeful.

Since we have been in California, we have read the religious newspapers from the Eastern States with unusual interest, because they have been our principal source of information concerning moral, educational and religious movements there. And when we have read of the prevalence of Sabbath breaking, intemperance, ignorance and the like, in districts and states where society is thoroughly organized, and where there are so many churches and schools, and colleges, and religious presses, we have inquired *why moral forces so numerous and powerful did not more perfectly accomplish the desired result*.

Here in this State, striving with small means to do some good where everything is against us, —where society is in an incoherent and chaotic state, we have been obliged to study *directness and economy* in every outlay of moral force.

We have been obliged to call things by name, and bring the truth to bear on evils individually.

Situated as we have been, to be more general, would be to lose all force. In looking Eastward and watching movements there, as they appear in the prints, it has often seemed that something more of this concentration and directness was needed, to make the most of existing moral power. It has often seemed that if fewer columns in the newspapers, fewer hours of discussion in conventions, fewer sermons and speeches, and less money were devoted to *denominational extension*, and more by far of all these, were given to judicious energetic effort to raise the tone of public morals in every particular, the beneficial effect would soon be seen every where. There are signs in some quarters, of late, that the religious mind Eastward is turning in this direction. The religious press generally indicates it, more or less. But we have an excellent example of it before us. The last Eastern mail brought us fresh from Connecticut, No. 3, vol. 1 of "THE EXAMINER," a small but neat looking weekly, published in Norwich.

Bearing as it did, an honored name, we looked into it with unusual interest. It is devoted especially to "the advocacy of the Maine Law, the observance of the Sabbath, and the improvement of Common Schools." Several gentlemen, accomplished scholars and able writers, unite to fill its editorial columns. It is placed in a perfectly independent position. Each of the leading objects of the paper is entrusted to the editorial care of one man. The publication of the paper is insured for a specified time, independently of its income. Contributors are requested to furnish "short articles, occupying about a page of a letter sheet," and it is added that "no article on any one subject should cover more than three pages at the farthest."

Thus, with a strong hand, and in a bold and independent manner, the paper takes hold of its work. It is scholarlike and courteous, even when using the dissecting knife upon the sophistries and absurdities of Connecticut rum-legislation.

The general spirit of the paper is equally *up with the times*, with the following extract from its New York correspondence—

I confess a difficulty, not as to duty—personal duty. I must remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy. My duty is plain. So is yours, reader. But what shall we say to these men of other education and standards? What argument shall we use to men to whom the Bible is merely printed paper? And let the churchgoers among the hills of Connecticut remember that this difficult question which oppresses the city now, will ere long afflict the hills. Get the answer ready.

The *Congregational Jonrnal*, (N. H.) in giving an account of the various exercises at the late Commencement at Dartmouth College, mentions the subject of the Address before the Theological Society, which was in keeping with the idea of *economy* in moral and literary effort, of which we are speaking. It was "Romanism:—its Theology—its Ritual, and its Organization—and the duty of American citizens in relation to it." On the last topic we must give our readers the sentiment by quoting a single sentence—

Our *Duty* in relation to Romanism requires no persecution, no legislation, no exciting of public indignation. Philosophy should be made to explode it, History to conflict with it, the Bible to confute it, and the better influence of Protestantism upon nations and individuals, to drive it into the shade.

When the weapons of a useless party warfare are laid aside, and educated and earnest men thus devote their energies to bringing truth and virtue to bear directly against error and wrong, a brighter era will have dawned on the world. What is right and true will be honored and obeyed all the more for the strictness with which they have been examined, and the opposite will no longer be able to secure respect, because clothed in false pretences.

Statistics of J. M. Horner's Crop.

[CONCLUDED FROM LAST WEEK]

ONIONS. We have raised about five acres, averaging per acre about twenty thousand pounds —rather a small yield. This vegetable enters into more general consumption in this State perhaps, than in any other State in proportion to its population. No one vegetable has received here so much attention in its cultivation, and where this has been attended with success, none has paid so well for the quantity of land cultivated, or the amount of capital invested. Notwithstanding the high price the article has commanded in years past, there have been more losses in attempting to raise it, than have attended the raising of any other vegetable. The system in vogue for raising onions when I first came to the country, was to sow the seed in February or March, transplant in May, and mature them by the slow and tedious process of irrigation.—From my past years experience, I have decided upon the following mode of cultivating the onion as a safe and sure one. Sow the seed in September, and transplant in February or March following, on lands well suited and prepared for the purpose. In this way the onions will be dry and fit for market by the middle of July, whereas by the old system they are not ready for market before the middle or last of September. I do not say that my plan is better than some others that may be adopted for certain localities, but it is better than any I have tried, or seen tried in this county for the following reasons:—

1st. One man can transplant and prepare for growing as much as five men can under the old system.

2d. No water applied artificially is needed, as they receive the benefits of the spring showers.

3d. The onions will ripen two months earlier, and have that much advantage of time in market.

4th. They have the hot months of July and August for being thoroughly dried and prepared or market.

5th. They will keep three or four months longer than an onion that ripens in October.

In addition to the crops mentioned above, we have raised corn, cabbage, carrots, pumpkins and melons, &c. in all some ninety acres. Our orchard of about five hundred trees has done remarkably well. They were planted in their present position in Feb. 1853, eighteen months ago. The peach trees have done extra well, attaining not only an extra growth, but maturing large, excellent and fine flavored fruit.

Of Hay we have cut about two hundred tons the present season.

FLOURING MILL. This we are now erecting at Union City, or Alvarado. It will soon be completed at a cost of *eighty thousand dollars*.—It is one hundred feet long by seventy-five broad, and contains eight run of small French Burrs. Every pains and precaution we have taken in selecting the very best material for this mill, and in engaging the best workmen in its construction and management, in order to have something done that was worth having, and second to nothing in the State. It is our calculation, should the county demand it, to add eight more run of Burrs to the mill the coming season.

I commenced operations at the homestead, where my family now reside, in March 1847, and encountered all sorts of hardship until the month of Sept. 1849, when prospects began to brighten, and have not seen a day of darkness since so far as earthly matters are concerned.—Everything I have taken in hand has gone ahead, and moved at command I have been able, thank Heaven, to realize my most sanguine expectations.

Happy to furnish you at some future time with further information on agricultural topics, I remain very respectfully, &c.

JOHN M. HORNER.

California Almond Tree.

Ed. Pacific:—We have noticed several articles on the *California Almond*, going the rounds of the newspapers, calculated to convey a very erroneous impression. The compliments justly accorded to Dr. Trask for his untiring enterprise and devotion to science, we heartily commend; but we object, (as doubtless does Dr. T.,) to connecting his name with such hasty and erroneous, if not absurd statements.

The descriptions of the fruit, &c., are all right and very graphic. The statement with regard to "growing wild on the mountains," and being "indigenous," &c., &c., is calculated to mislead the public, and detract from the well-earned fame of Dr. Trask. The tree is *naturalized* to California, but not "indigenous." We understood from his statement before the Natural History Society, (of which he is a *working* member,) it was a volunteer, i. e., growing up spontaneously from an imported almond casually dropped.

The specimen brought from San Felipe, Santa Clara Co., by Dr. Trask, is a "discovery" in one sense. It very interestingly illustrates the capabilities of California. The fruit is truly great, as few other lands can boast. The form is broad and flat, hard-shell, similar to the Valentia species; the meat large and delicious, wonderfully prolific. It is a variety of the *Amygdalus Dulcis*. The tree is represeuted to us as about 30 feet in height and 1 foot in diameter at the base; a beautiful shade tree; in general appearance, between a peach and a willow; the branches pendant.

We trust our agricultural friends will heed the suggestions of the Press, and adorn their grounds with this beautiful tree; so rapid in its growth, and so generous, and profitable to the planter.

A. KELLOGG, M. D.,
75 Davis st., San Francisco.
Sept. 15th, 1853.

City News.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHERN PART OF THE CITY.—The United States Marine Hospital, an imposing brick edifice situated on Rincon Point is ready to receive the roof. It is four stories high, and occupies a commanding location.

The building at the corner of First and Howard streets where gas is to be manufactured for lighting the city, is nearly completed. Its tall and elegantly shaped chimney is decidedly ornamental.

The sewering, grading and planking of Mission street from Third to First, is rapidly progressing, and Mission St. will be continued outward from First immediately, and terminated by a wharf which is already under contract. First Street from Mission to Folsom is to be graded and planked, and Folsom Street is to be the new plank road to the Mission Dolores. The planking of Montgomery St. is to be continued immediately, to its termination at Market St., and the grading and planking of Second St., which is a continuation of Montgomery in a Southerly direction, is to be put under contract and commenced in a few days, and be continued to Folsom St. terminating near the Orphan Asylum. By this means those who live in the neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Dow and Cheever, and in Pleasant Valley, will be within easy and convenient access to the central part of the city. These improvements have caused, and will cause property in that part of the city, to rise rapidly, for no locality offers more choice and beautiful sites for residence.

The weather has been unusually warm for San Francisco, during several days past.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION.—The executive Committee of the citizens of San Francisco, have issued a call for a State Convention to be held on the third of October, to express the views of California upon the great and important topic of the National Railroad. We earnestly commend the immediate consideration of the subject to our friends throughout the State, trusting that all will recognize the importance of convening the first talent and intellect among us, that we may send forth a potential voice which shall awaken the people of the East to a serious determination that the Road shall be forthwith commenced, and finished with utmost speed. This Convention will undoubtedly prove to be the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage ever held in California.

Adams & Co. are said to have expended fifty thousand dollars in obtaining and expressing the election returns throughout the State at the recent election. By telegraph only, could the speed with which they conveyed portions of the returns, have been exceeded. When it is recollected that this great enterprise of Messrs. Adams & Co. was conducted solely for the public gratification, their liberality will no doubt be properly appreciated.

BOOK AUCTIONS.—We observe that the Auction sales of Books, Engravings, &c. which are held on several evenings of each week, by Messrs. Gihon & Butler, are very attractive, calling out many of our most respectable citizens. We are pleased to see so many young men expending their money, and providing for the occupation of their time, in the purchase of good books.—A great many interesting and valuable works have been already distributed among a class of buyers who would not have been otherwise reached.

A FREE PICTURE GALLERY.—Messrs. Marvin and Hitchcock the Booksellers, have recently opened to the public, a very interesting Gallery of Engravings, Paintings, &c. free of charge.—There is no other place in the city where an hour can be more agreeably spent than in this gallery, in connection with which Messrs. Marvin & Hitchcock have a sale room for Pianofortes, Music, etc. to which the attention of buyers will of course be directed.

DAGUERREAN MOVEMENT.—A very tastefully fitted and furnished suite of apartments have been recently opened by Mr. Shew the well known Daguerrean Artist, on the corner of Montgomery and Sacramento sts., As Mr. Shew has an ample flood of light to throw upon his sitter, and as he has heretofore exhibited the possession of much artistic skill in taking pictures, there can be no doubt but that in his new and beautiful rooms, his success will be fully equal to his wishes, while sitters and friends "far awa," will be alike gratified.

FIRES. Several alarms of fire have occurred within the past week, but we have no loss worth noticing.

In this city, a few days since, a murderous assault was made upon Dr. H. C. Gillis by Mr. C. R. Drew. The wound, which was caused by a pistol shot, and at first appeared to be fatal, we are happy to state for the sake of all concerned, has not proved so thus far, and great hopes are entertained of the Doctor's recovery.

Several other murderous affrays have lately occurred in our city, giving us great cause to mourn over the depravity of public sentiment upon which the offenders undoubtedly rely, hoping to escape the penalty which should follow their misdeeds.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL FAIR.—The spacious new Hall on Bush street is now being fitted up for the reception of the articles which will be on exhibition during the month of October. Already, California can exhibit products of which she may justly be proud; and that her citizens who are engaged in the noble pursuit of agriculture and kindred enterprise, will feel an interest commensurate to the importance of this projected exhibition, we cannot doubt.

The third Anniversary of the admission of California into the Union, was celebrated on the 9th inst. by the California Pioneers, aided by the various Military Companies and the German Gymnast Singers' Union. The day was remarkably fine, and every thing passed off to the entire satisfaction of all who participated in its ceremonies. A procession was formed on the Plaza which marched through the principal streets to Music Hall, where a banner was presented to the Society by Miss Elizabeth Branham of San Jose, in behalf of the Pioneer Ladies, and an eloquent address delivered by Mr. Van Voorhies. The procession was very imposing.

C. K. GARRISON is elected Mayor of San Francisco, and the Democratic ticket, almost throughout city and State is triumphant, but the entire official returns are not yet in.

California has contributed to the gold circulation of the world, not less than two hundred millions of dollars, within the past six years.

"SOME" SHEARS.—Mr. Donahue, of Donahue's Foundry, corner of Mission and First streets, has just received from the N. Y. Novelty Iron Works, a steam shearing machine, weighing FOUR TONS, and possessing sufficient power to cut the thickest plates of boiler iron. It resembles (to use the language of Harper,) an enormous letter U, standing perpendicular upon one of its edges. Through the centre or upper branch there passes a shaft which is turned by the wheels of machinery behind it and which works the cutter at the outer end by means of an eccentric wheel.

The iron presented to be cut is sometimes from two to three inches thick, but the monster jaws of the engine gliding gently up and down, divide it as though it was wax. This is the only machine of the kind in California, and fully completes the appliances of Donahue's Yard for making boilers by steam.—*Times and Trans.*

MUSICAL EVENINGS, AT MUSICAL HALL.—Re-appearance of Mrs. Robb, late Miss Goodenow.—On Wednesday evening of this week, a grand Concert was given by Mrs. Robb, Miska Hauser and Mons. Pique, upon which accasion Mrs. Robb made her first appearance since the interesting event which caused her withdrawal from public notice. She was warmly greeted by a numerous, highly respectable and appreciative audience, who testified their delight in an unmistakeable manner. Her voice is improved, and its full, rich tone was poured forth in strains of melody which won upon the ear from first to last. Her position is fixed, and a growing appreciation of her talent will be manifest, and will prove her to be deservedly, a public favorite.

It is superfluous to say that Messrs. Hauser and Pique acquitted themselves as usual, to the perfect satisfaction of their audience, and that the "Evening" was one of pleasure to all present.

The meeting of the San Francisco Total Abstinence Society will be held in Rev. MR. WILLEY'S church, Happy Valley, according to notice given last Sabbath, at 7 1-2 o'clock, P. M.—The public are invited to attend.

News from the Interior.

FREE COMMON SCHOOLS IN STOCKTON.—We find in the Stockton *Journal* of the 9th inst., the third quarterly report of E. B. Bateman, Esq., Superintendent of Schools in that city. From this we glean that there are within the corporate limits of Stockton, 240 children. The attendance of the term just closed, was in all 136:—average attendance 80. Number studying Orthography, 136; Reading, 96; Geography, 66; Writing, 90; English Grammar, 41; Arithmetic, 66. The schools are flourishing, and the pupils advancing, but, as in San Francisco, the school rooms are in bad condition, and ill suited to their design. An improvement in this last respect is earnestly recommended. Miss E. C. Kerr takes charge of the female department, in place of Mrs. C. Woods, resigned.

Another of those tragical events which disgrace all civilized people among whom they occur, took place at Forest City, near Downieville, last week, the victim of stabbing, in this instance, being John Potter. The homicide, named Muntz, was arrested and conveyed to Downieville for trial, when a mob-attempt was made to take him out of the hands of the Sheriff and subject him to Lynch Law, which being frustrated, a second was agitated, and as the Sheriff had summoned all the friends of "law and order" to his aid, the excitement ran high; during which the mob made a rush, when a revolver was accidently discharged, the ball from which entered the back part of the head of Thadeus Purdy, Esq., the District Attorney, killing him almost instantly. A deep and settled gloom is said to have pervaded the whole community, but the majesty of the law was vindicated, and triumphed over those who would have subverted it. Here we have the melancholy result of two deaths, because of the unbridled license which men give to their passions.

At Placerville, Weaverville, and several other interior places, during the past fortnight, there have been murderous affrays, which would be a reproach to even a semi-barbarous people, much more are they so to a people claiming the refinements and intelligence of Christian communities.

PROMPT PAYMENT.—Adams & Co. have paid to Messrs. Street & Co., of Sonora, the $16,700 which was robbed from their Express a few days since. Mr. Pasture received $700 on the same account.

THE EXPRESS MAN.—Among the many facts of fast riding in expressing the election returns, is that of Mr. Frank Ryan, of Adams & Co's Nevada and Sacramento line. He rode seventy-five miles in four hours and twenty minutes, and immediately returned and made the same time. This is the gentleman who run the famous express from Sacramento to Nevada, at the time the news of Pierce's election was received.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—*Benicia, Sept.* 12.—A very serious accident occurred in this place on Friday last, to Mr. Frank D. Shirley, while engaged in driving piles for the P. M. S. S. Co's new wharf, by the hammer, weighing 2700 lbs, falling on his hands, immediately crushing the whole of his fingers. He was promptly attended to by Drs. McNaughten and McNulty, of the P. M. S S. Co., by whom the operation of amputation was performed, which he bore with fortitude. Mr. S. is highly respected as a persevering and intelligent young man. The sad accident has caused a feeling of deep regret among his many friends and the community at large in Benicia.

PEACE CONCLUDED WITH THE ROGUE RIVER INDIANS—RETURN OF THE YREKA AND HUMBUG VOLUNTEERS.—Yesterday, says the Yreka Herald of Sept. 8, about noon, the Humbug and Yreka volunteers, under the command of Capts. Rhodes and Goodall, who have for some time back been fighting the Rogue River Indians, returned. They inform us that a treaty has been concluded between the Indians and the whites, and that the Indians are giving up their guns and ammunition.

At Mokelumne Hill considerable feeling has recently been manifested on account of the influx of the Chinese into their city and neighborhood. A public meeting had been called at White's Bar, to take into consideration the whole subject.

Myer's Hotel, at Volcano, was destroyed by fire a few days since. Loss $10,000.

Rich diggings have just been discovered near Amadore, Calaveras county.

Another case of stabbing and cutting, occurred on the 13th inst., at Sacramento. Wm. Kelly and Wm. Johnson had a dispute at the supper table, when Kelly became so much excited and enraged that he seized a carving knife, with which he inflicted numerous dangerous wounds. Johnson's case is considered very critical

Latest from Australia.

By the arrival of the Br. bark Speed, 76 days from Australia, we have dates one month later than by previous arrivals.

There is nothing of importance brought by this arrival, other than the particulars of the loss of the steamer Monumental City, which we annex.

In Sydney, rents have gone up very rapidly, especially, in the business portions of the city, and have nearly doubled upon the prices of last year.

The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Wakeman, from San Francisco, arrived at Melbourne on the 19th June.

A Monumental City Relief Fund has been instituted, and the principal citizens, including the Mayor of Sydney, had consented to receive subscriptions which were progressing encouragingly.

The Inaugural Address of President Pierce was published by the Sydney Herald, "for the benefit of the numerous American citizens, residing in Australia."

Great difficulty is experienced in obtaining shelter at Melbourne owing to the rapid increase of its population. Building, although pushed to its utmost limit, being inadequate to the demand. Building materials of all kinds reported scarce.

Six new steam vessels are to be added to the Colonial fleet within the present year.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS OF AUSTRALIAN COMMERCE.—The Melbourne Argus of June 1st makes the comparison between the commerce of Australia and California in the course of which it says:

"We take the fifteen months from 1st January, 1852, to 31st March, 1853, during which period we had the following arrivals, exhibiting t amount of tonnage, as below, as nearly as can calculated:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Arrived during 1852.....	1657	408,000
do January, Feb. and March 1853,	500	132,259
Total.....	2156	540,259

During 1852, the total duties collected in the Colony of Victoria alone were £242,000 or about $1,210.000; but this year, 1853, the average receipts denote a half yearly income of no less than £265,000. It is remarked that California contains the germ of future greatness in the Pacific Ocean, and its prosperity and extraordinary progress are too notorious to permit dispute. But great as it is, and is destined yet to be, the rise of this colony is, perhaps, even more remarkable still; and if we may be permitted to draw any conclusions from our present position and from the prospects which everywhere seem to be dawning upon us, we may without dread predict that our progress is destined to surpass even the estimate of the most sangnine, and that the position and influence of our Port will in all probability become second to none beyond the limits of our mother country."

POLITICAL.—The Colonists having received official information, from the British Ministry, that they would be permitted to frame new Constitutions, to suit themselves, the various Colonial Legislatures were engaged in framing their organic laws. The Empire says:—It is well understood that a majority of the Committee now sitting, with Mr. Wentworth at their head, to frame a Constitution for the Colony of New South Wales, have given in their adherance to the principle of a nominated Upper House.

PRICE OF LABOR.—From a statement of the wages of labor, on the 4th of June, it appears that almost every species of labor is depreciated and falls far below California rates; for some descriptions even less than one half.

Bishop Broughton, Lord Bishop of Sydney and Metropolitan of Australasia, a divine of extraordinary, abilities and great attainments, who has been identified with every great movement in the Colonies for the last twenty-three years, died about the middle of June. The people of Sydney of all classes paid the highest tribute of respect to his memory.

THE COMET.—The Comet was visible in Western Australia for several nights during the early part of May.

THE GIANT TREE OF CALAVERAS.—A portion of the bark of this tree is now exhibited on Bush street, set up as it appeared in its native forest. We learn from Mr. Williams, who has charge of it, and who is always ready to give his visitors any information concerning it in his power, the following facts: The tree was first discovered by a Mr. Dow, a mountain hunter, and nephew of the famous Lorenzo, in March 1852. Constant possession, by notice &c., was kept from that time until last May, when it was determined by its present owners to cut it down, its life being in double jeopardy from fire and the axe of subsequent discoverers. In May four men commenced stripping off the bark from the base to the height of sixty feet. The last of June the process of cutting the tree down began. Ordinary tools, such as the axe and saw, were useless for this, and the punip auger with heavy mortising chisels were employed by four men for the space of some 28 days. The tree was

thus severed from the surface to within a short distance of the heart, but still remained erect, settling down on its broad base. For a week the workmen watched every day in vain for its overthrow. At last a huge battering ram made of a large tree, was rigged, and this drove home a wedge with such power as to sway the mighty mass, when, the wind blowing favorably, over it went, crushing down before it a heavy growth of fir, pine and other forest trees, tearing some up by the roots, and mangling the bodies and limbs of others; its own trunk being broken twice in two where its diameter was from 10 to 14 feet. The earth was torn up deeply and thrown to a great height, while the crash of the fall seemed to shake the mountains round for a long distance. Deep in its grave, hollowed out by its own power, rests this ancient monarch of the forest. Although we cannot see it here, we are fortunate in having parts of its most essential shape and size, brought for observation to our very doors.

The tree as measured after its fall, was as follows: Base 30 feet in diameter; 100 feet above, 15 feet diameter; 200 feet above, 9 feet; 260 feet above, 3 feet. Entire height, 292 feet. The weight of the bark in boxes, together with transverse section of timber, is about 15 tons.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The clipper brig Zoe, twenty-three days from Honolulu brings dates to the 13th August.

The small pox continued its ravages without abatement.

The Health Report shows a most desperate fataility on the Island of Oahu, while but few cases are reported in Honolulu. The total number of cases reported on the Islands is 3,456; deaths 1,276.

Considerable fear was felt lest the prevalence of this disease might destroy the commerce of the Islands during the present season, by keeping the whalers out of port, and causing them to seek supplies elsewhere.

The wheat crop on East Maui had been very successful, and the attention of the people enthusiastically directed to wheat growing, and a large crop is expected to be harvested in 1854.

Agricultural and manufacturing machinery is being fast introduced into the Islands.

On the evenings of July 25th and 29th two shocks of an earthquake were experienced at Hawaii.

Arrival of the Steamer.

Just as we are going to press the steamer Sierra Nevada, of the Nicaragua Line is announced, bringing New York dates to 20th of August.

The chief items of interest are the continuance of the frightful mortality at New Orleans—excessive heat of the weather, from which more than two hundred and fifty deaths were reported in N. York alone, within a week—and two railroad accidents.

Foreign advices represent the position of Europe as decidedly more warlike than by preceding arrivals.

MARRIED.

In this city, by Rev. Mr. Thurston, John Hamilton to Miss Hannah Templeton, all of this city.

In this city, by the same, Oliver William Morgan to Miss Cyntha Harriet Peterson, all of San Francisco.

In this city, 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Briggs, Mr. Mathias N. Carson to Miss Emma Norgrove, all of this city.

At Stockton, 5th inst., by the Rev. W. G. Canders, Mr. Robert E. Thompson to Mrs. Nancy McPherson, all of San Joaquin Co.

At Nevada, 8th inst., Mr. Alfred Newman to Mrs. Harriet Ballou.

At Murphy's Camp, 4th inst., Mr. Alphonso F. Tilden, of New York, to Miss Sophie Zane, daughter of the late Gen. W. Moses Chapline, of Wheeling, Va.

At Mokelumne Hill, 8th inst., Jonathan Lovell to Precilla Jane Wheeler.

DIED.

At the Stockton House, Stockton, 9th inst., Capt. Andrew Pratt, late of Nantucket, Mass., aged 48 years.

On the night of the 6th inst., Bradley Mills Adams, formerly of New York. Mr. A. was the victim of an unfortunate accident. While riding fast in the dark, his face was crushed by coming in contact with the bough of a tree.

At Whitehall, Ill., July 5th, after a short illness, Miss Julia Belfame Fitch, aged 17 years, sister of Capt. Henry S. Fitch, of this city.

At Nevada, 5th inst., Mr. John Seane, of Adrian, Mich., aged 53 years. 2d inst., M. W. Burnett, of Buffalo, N. Y., aged 45 yrs.

Died near Quartzburg, Mariposa county, Aug. 6th, MATILDA LOUISA, daughter of Col. Thomas and Mrs. Catharine D. F. Givens, late of Caseyville, Kentucky, aged 23 years. She made a profession of religion at the early age of fifteen, uniting with the Baptist church, and her life since has been that of a consistent and devoted Christian. She laid many plans for usefulness after her arrival in this country, which death has suddenly cut short. The writer of this, though almost a stranger, had the privilege of sitting by her bed side and witnessing her lively and vigorous faith as she approached the dark valley, and her peaceful departure to the land of light and glory. When informed by her mother that her disease might be fatal. She replied, "I have long been prepared, and I know it is far better for me to die now. Do not weep and mourn for me, but prepare to meet me in heaven." She left it as her dying injunction to her brothers who were absent, that they should seek immediately the salvation which she had obtained, that she might meet them also in heaven. She had much conversation of the same kind with other members of her family and with the writer. During the last few hours of her life she often said, "I am very happy." When asked to explain, she did not answer. It was no doubt a foretaste of that celestial joy, which is unspeakable and full of glory, which her emancipated spirit now fully comprehends. We buried her in a beautiful spot under the branches of a spreading oak, with a sure hope that He who arose from the dead, and ascended on high, shall in the morning of the Resurrection, restore the friend we have lost, arrayed in a glorious and incorruptible body, and we too, if we "obtain like precious faith," shall see her with our eyes, shall converse with her, and walk with her the streets of the New Jerusalem, where there is no more sin. "And God shall wipe away all tears from our eyes; and there shall be no death, neither sorrow nor crying, neither shall there be any more pain."—COM.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

We have little of interest to remark, the past week has been one of many, in extreme dullness in all departments of trade.

Our Importers and Jobbers are doing a *lean* business, scarcely selling goods enough to pay for Current Expenses.

FLOUR.—Sales of "Gallego" and "Haxall" $20 per bbl dull. Chili in sacks $16. Some sales of new Wheat Flour made in our mills at $14 in sacks.

CORN MEAL.—$9 per bbl; Half bbl $4½.

OATS—Eastern 2@2½c.

BARLEY—The stock is large. We quote sales Chili at 2½c.

WHEAT.—New California, sold at 3½c per lb.

HAY—$30, per ton.

HOPS—25c per lb.

CORN—3c per lb for milling.

PORK—Mess $27 per bbl. Clear $28 per bbl. ½ bbl $17.

LARD—17c per lb in tins. Kegs 15c.

BEEF—Mess at $24 per bbl. Half bbl. $15.

BUTTER—Goshen 28c per lb. California Butter $1@1.25 per lb. Very scarce

EGGS.—California fresh Eggs very scarce and readily command $2 per doz

HAMS—18@20c per lb. "Billings" 25c. Shoulders 20c.

RICE—China 7c per lb. Stock very heavy. Carolina, 8½c.

CANDLES—Adamantine 26; Sperm, 35c per lb.

SUGARS—China, 12@16c; New York Crushed 18c; Dutch refined at 15c in Hhd's. the stock of this description now remaining in first hands is light.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS—35c per gallon for the former Stuart's Syrup, 95 cents to $1 per gallon;

GUNNY BAGS—Sales at 14½@15c.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are very heavy, and the sales go hard at auction, even at cost and charges.

LIME—$4½ per bbl.

BRICK—$20, per M. Sales inferior at $18 per M.

DRIED APPLES—12@12½c per. lb.

DRIED PEACHES—Chili, 25c @ 30c per lb

SALARATUS—10c per lb.

SHOT—Sales assorted, at $2.50 per bag.

VINEGAR—25c per gallon.

STARCH—10@12½c.

CHEESE—Eastern Cheese, 21@22c per lb

CODFISH—$6½@7½ per cwt.

HONEY—15c per lb.

PAINTED PAILS—$5 per doz. Painted Tubs, in nests $6@8

BROOMS—$4 per doz.

HARNESS LEATHER—25@30c per lb.

BREAD—170 bbls, Pilot sold at 10c.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—500 gallons in tins, sold at 97½c.

POTATOES—1½c @ 1¾c lb. A contract for ONE MILLION lbs. has just been effected at 2½c lb, to be delivered here in lots between November and the 1st of Feb'y, which is thought to be a low figure; the seller, however, having a large crop, thought it prudent to sell about ONE-THIRD in order to realize some ready cash, to make sure of a portion against all contingencies.

Our markets are most liberally supplied with Grapes—selling by the crate to dealers at 12½ to 15c lb. They are retailed at 37½c.

PEACHES—of choice quality, 50 to 75c lb. We have also a supply of Pears, Water and Citron Melons, Canteloupes. Also a profusion of Green Corn, Tomatoes, and every thing else in the Vegetable line in great profusion, and at reasonable rates.

Temperance.

Ed. Pacific:—It is truly encouraging for the cause of Temperance, that the clergy as a body speak out so boldly from their pulpits in favor of this great reform. I learn with pleasure that the Catholic Priest of this city, gave an able sermon to his people a few Sabbaths since, in favor of Total Abstinence, and formed a society on this principle, and had the approbation of his Bishop in this matter. Rev. Mr. Gray also, in his able lectures to young men on Sunday evenings at his church in Stockton street, has taken strong ground in favor of temperance and every good reform. These things are encouraging. Let now the united Press of the land come in to the aid of the Pulpit, and all good men cooperate with both, and better days will at once dawn upon our society. CITIZEN.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

JOHN TAYLOR, Merchant street, between Montgomery and Sansome streets, Importer and Dealer in Druggists' Glassware and Druggists' Outfitting Goods generally. Labels of every description, Perfumery, Combs, Brushes, etc., etc, Has in store and constantly receiving—

GLASSWARE, &c.

Druggists' show globes,	Prescription vials, of flint and green glass,
Druggists' show jars,	Homœpathic vials,
Tincture bottles,	Essence vials,
Acid bottles,	Sample vials,
Packing bottles,	Cologne and hair oil bottles,
Patent medicine bottles,	Pomatum bottles,
Specie jars,	Ink bottles,
Counter jars,	Graduated measures,
Ointment jars,	Glass funnels,
Gally cups,	Glass syringes,
Pill boxes,	Proof glasses,
Spatulas,	Retorts and receivers, etc.
Mortars and pestles,	

PERFUMERY, &c.

Cologne water,	Lubin's and other extracts,
Lavender water,	Fancy soaps—a great variety,
Pomatums,	Tooth paste and powder,
Hair oil,	Hair dyes,
Shaving creams,	Hair brushes,
Toilet powders,	Dressing combs,
Shaving brushes,	Fine tooth combs.

LABELS.

Cologne labels,	Brandy labels—an assortment,
Hair oil labels,	Claret labels in great variety,
Pomatum labels,	Assorted wine and syrup labels,
Latin labels, in books,	Seidlitz wrappers,
Essence labels, assorted,	Bay rum labels.

Together with a large assortment of Druggists' and Perfumers Labels, of every variety and style.
Sept. 16, 1853. 3m.

MAMMOTH TREE.

THIS GIANT OF THE FOREST, grew near the head waters of the Stanislaus and San Antonia rivers, in Calaveras county. Its dimensions were

292 feet in Height and 96 feet in Circumference at the base—3,000 years Old.

Sections of the bark have been set up so that the natural shape and size of the Tree can be seen, together with a transverse section of the Timber.

Exhibition on Bush street, next to the Musical Hall, from 9 A. M. till 9 P. M.
Admission........................$1 00
Children under 12 years of age, half price.
☞ Every attention shown to Ladies and Children.
Sept. 16, 1853. tf

D. R. PROVOST,
Fruits, Nuts, &c.
SOLE AGENCY FOR WELLS & PROVOST'S, (NEW YORK,)
PICKLES AND PRESERVED GOODS,
72 and 74 California street, - - - - - - - - - - - San Francisco.
Sept. 16, 1853. 3m

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.
J. & W. MORRIS,
NO. 165 CLAY STREET, ABOVE MONTGOMERY ST.
Sept. 16, 1853. 1m

J. V. McELWEE,
UPHOLSTERER AND PAPER HANGER,
200 Washington Street two doors
ABOVE THE BELLA UNION.

HAS on hand a large and well selected assortment of Upholstery Goods, Paper Hangings, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Shades, &c., also a beautiful lot of Philadelphia Venetian Blinds. Particular attention paid to Paper Hanging and Upholstery work of every description. All work promptly executed at the lowest current rates. All orders promptly attended to by
J. V. McELWEE,
je24 3m 200 Washington Street.

GRAND AGRICULTURAL FAIR!
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE,
That the Great Exhibition of AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS of California will be held in this City, at the
SPLENDID HALL OF H. MEIGGS, Esq.
ON BUSH STREET,—IN OCTOBER.

Farmers, bring your "SHEAVES OF GRAIN," your noble specimens of the "VEGETABLE KINGDOM."

Gardners, bring your "FRUITS AND FLOWERS."

Dairymen, bring your "BUTTER AND CHEESE."

Millers, show us your "PURE FLOUR," from the fields of California.

Mechanics, give us the Pioneer of all Agricultural Labors, "THE PLOUGH."

And last but not least, Ladies, give us the beautiful in "ART," and let Flora and Pomona and Ceres speak from the canvass. Art and Nature are twin sisters in the beautiful things of earth; and if we have the co-operation of those to whom we now appeal, we shall rejoice, and the coming Exhibition shall indeed be worthy of California.
au26 6w WARREN & SON.

NOTICE TO MINERS.
THE SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE
AND
MINERS' SAVINGS BANK,

HAS BEEN REMOVED from the corner of Clay and Montgomery Streets, to Dr. Nuttall's fire-proof building, No. 103 Montgomery Street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express, where every attention will be given to the Melting and Assaying of Gold Dust and other minerals, and where the very best prices will be paid for all kinds of Gold Dust, according to quality. And for the better security and accommodation of the miner, Gold Dust will be received on Special Deposite, FREE OF CHARGE; and all moneys left on Deposite will bear an interest of one per cent a month,—redeemable at pleasure, and when left for a term of 90 days or over, 1½ per cent interest per month will be allowed.
A. S. WRIGHT, Agent.

N. B.—Gold Dust furnished to order; also, melted into bars and Assayed at 12 hours notice. Rich Quartz specimens valued gratis. A. S. W. aug26 3m

WANTED,

AT the Clay street GENERAL AGENCY and INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 142, between Sansome and Montgomery—up stairs. All kinds of help furnished at the shortest notice, free of charge. Particular attention paid to furnishing private families with help. Merchants, clerks, mechanics, laborers, servants and waiters can find immediate employment by applying at this office. Those wishing for help will please be particular in specifying the exact kind they require; also the amount of wages, and they will be sent at the shortest notice.
W. C. G. WILNER & CO.
Sept. 16, 1853. 3wis

INFORMATION WANTED, concerning Chauncey S. Chase, formerly of Springfield, Mass., where his family now resides. He was about five and a half feet high, heavy built, with brown hair thin on top, and rather dark complexion. He worked at Doty's Flat in the vicinity of Auburn in the Spring of '51, and left there the same Summer with the design of returning to his home and has not been heard of since by his friends. Please address this office. au26

PIONEER HARNESS REPOSITORY!

JOHN WILSON & SONS, having removed their stock of harness and saddlery to their new brick store on Sansome street, between Long Wharf and Sacramento street, invite the attention of those interested to their large assortment of

Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Leather, Whips, Spurs, Bitts, &c.

Fire caps constantly on hand.
As we are receiving by every clipper from New York, we can assure our customers of the continuation of a complete assortment. d10 tf

THOS. YOUNG, 171 CLAY STREET



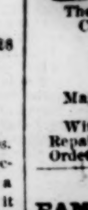
between Kearny and Montgomery Streets, Imporer and Retailer of Mantillas, Parasols, and all kinds of Straw and Silk Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, etc. etc.

N. B. Just received, a handsome lot of Mantillas, suitable for the warm weather. je24 1m

NOTICE.

NOTARIES PUBLIC appointed under the new Act, will please notice:
Seals with the Arms of the State, on hand and made ready at a few hours notice. Gummed Paper Seals, embossed from the Seal, free of charge if required. FENN & CO.
Remember the number, 203 Clay Street, next door to the Post Office, San Francisco jy1 1m

THOMAS TENNENT,
Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Maker,



FIRE PROOF BUILDING,
COR. FRONT STREET AND LONG WHARF
SIGN OF THE
"WOODEN SAILOR,"
SAN FRANCISCO.

Theopolites,	Leveling and Transit Instruments,
Compasses,	Chains,
Leveling Staves,	Drawing Instruments,
Pocket Compasses,	Magnets,
Barometers,	Thermometers,
Compound Microscopes,	Spectacles,
Magnifying Glasses,	Drawing and Tracing Paper,
Hydrometers,	Saccharometers, etc.

With a variety of other instruments constantly on hand.
Repairs of every description executed in the best manner.
Orders, (post paid) promptly attended to. June 24—3m

REV. C. M. BLAKE'S,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
AT BENICIA, Cal.

THE FIRST TERM of the 2nd year of this Institution will commence August 1st, and continue 22 weeks.
Thorough instruction is given in all the studies comprised in an extended Scientific and English Education, also in the Greek, Latin, French, Spanish, Italian and German Languages, Music and Drawing.
Circulars may be had on application to the Principal, or at this Office.
Benicia, June 16, 1853. tf

Dealers in Books Stationery, &c.

MASONIC HALL.
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE, AUCTION AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE,
MONTGOMERY ST., Nos. 110 and 112, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have taken the splendid building above named, and fitted it up with neatness and elegance, for the display and sale of Books, Paper, Stationery; German, American, English, French, China and Japanese Fancy Goods; Paintings, Engravings, ladies and gentlemen's Toilet Articles, &c., &c., and are now daily opening large and admirably selected invoices, which they offer to their friends and the public, wholesale and retail, at prices unprecedentedly low for California.

One of the members of the firm, on a recent visit to all the Atlantic cites, has made arrangements for the constant supply of all articles in their line of business, and invoices are expected not only by every clipper ship that my arrive, but by every semi-monthly steamer.

Among the goods already in the store, will be found—
American, English, German, French and Spanish miscellaneous books;
Law, Medical and School Books;
Blank Books of every style, size, quality and description;
Hotel, Bill, Receipt, Letter, Copying, Invoice, Log and Time books;
Legal and other Blanks, in great variety;
Maps, Paintings, Engravings, &c.;
Cap, Letter, Note, Bath, Commeicial and Packet Post Papers—(English, French, German and American);
Tissue, Blotting, Envelop, Bank Note, Drawing and Packing Papers;
Bristol, Bonnet, Card and Pastboard:
Legal, Letter and Note Envelops, plain and embossed and lace, of all sizes, colors and qualities;
Dressing Cases, Writing Desks, Port Folios;
Porte Monnaies, Card Cases, Snuff Boxes;
Cigar Cases, Papertrics, &c.;
Tooth, Nail, Hair, Clothes, Shoe, Hat and other Brushes of the finest qualities;
Fine Cutlery of every description;
Perfumes, Soaps, Extracts, Colognes, &c.;
Blue, Green, Red and Black Writing Inks and Fluids, of all the popular manufacturers;
Gold, Silver and Steel Pens, of the best manufacturers;
Indelible, Copying and Printing Inks;
Children's Toys, a great variety;
Inkstands of every possible description—the most elegant variety ever opened—with a thousand other articles, too numerous to mention.

They have also made arrangements to execute, in the best possible manner, Lithography, Steel and Wood Engraving, and Book Binding, on terms the most reasonable.

Connected with their establishment is a comfortably furnished store for Auction and Commission purposes, where they intend holding public sales, both day and evening, several times in every week.

Being determined to spare neither time, labor nor expense, in affording the most ample satisfaction to their patrons, they respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors of their old friends, and an increased share of the public patronage.
sept9 tf GIHON & BUTLER.

WM. B. COOKE, GEO. L. KENNY, GEO. STURTEVANT.
WHOLESALE BOOKSTORE & STATIONERS' HALL.
COOKE, KENNY & CO.,
Corner of Merchant and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS of English, French and American Fancy and Staple Stationery.
Wholesale and Retail dealers in Law, Medical, Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books.
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Blank Books made to order on the shortest notice.

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Received per clipper ships Tingqua and Golden Gate, a complete assortment of Blank Books, consisting of
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PAPER—of the celebrated Moinier and Kent mills, England; blue and cream wove and laid;
Brief; Cap; Letter; Bill; Note and blotting.
SLATES—Log book and school Slates.
INKS—Arnold's English;
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Writing and Copying Inks of all sizes;
Also, Gout's extra superfine Carmine Inks.
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TWINE—Heavy flax; zebra colored white and brown.
STATIONERY—Letter clips; Desk weights; Inkstands;
Wafer and sand boxes; Steel and gold pens;
Pen holders; paper folders;
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Cash and deed boxes;
Faber's round, gilt and octagon lead pencils;
Letter stamps; dice boxes; backgammon boards;
Chessmen; chequermen; dominoes;
Sealing wax; wafers; black writing sand;
English and American playing cards;
Glazed papers; bill head boxes;
Official envelopes, of all sizes and qualities;
Quills; tissue paper; Bristol board;
Drawing paper; tracing paper; fancy inkstands;
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For sale by COOKE, KENNY & CO.
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LECOUNT & STRONG,
NO. 109 MONTGOMERY STREET,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Messrs L & S's wholesale department is equal in extent and variety to any House in the Eastern Cities and affords particular advantages to the trade both city and county, to select in quantity and style to suit, at a small advance on New York prices.
Book binding and Lithographing done equal to any establishment in the United States. je24

COOKE, KENNY & CO.

HAVE established in connection with their Stationery business, a **BOOK BINDERY and BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY,** complete, in all its details. We are therefore prepared to manufacture for the trade at the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Checks, Drafts, Exchange, Receipts and Pass Books, also, Records, Ledgers, Journals, Day, Sales and Invoice Books, of any desired size and pattern. Having engaged the best book finishers in the country, we are prepared to furnish Books which, in point of style and finish, will compare with those manufactured in the Atlantic States.
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San Francisco, August 26th, 1853.

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PANORAMIC VIEWS OF CITIES,
SPLENDID STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS,
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We shall be in monthly receipt of fine
Paintings and Pictures,
And shall improve and add to our Gallery, as the public taste demands.
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2nd story of our Building, 168 Montgomery street.
Sept. 16, 1853. tf

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A VERY CHOICE SELECTION of the latest and best Standard Works, just received per clipper Oriental.
Wilberforce's Practical Views;
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Martyrs and Heroes, plain gilt;
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D'Aubigne's Reformation and Cromwell;
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The above is part of an invoice which contains over 800 volumes, now opened and for sale by
MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
my 27 Pioneer Book Store, 168 Montgomery Street.

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SHADES OF CHARACTER;
THUCYDIDES—Tacitus;
DAUGHTERS of CHINA;
KITTOS' ILLUSTRATIONS;
AMERICA as I found it;
INDIAN TRIBES of Guiana;
BUTLER'S ANALOGY and WORKS;
COWPER'S WORKS;
CHEEVER'S LECTURES;
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MOFFAT'S SOUTH AFRICA;
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MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
June 3.—tf 168 Montgomery Street.

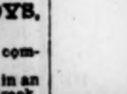
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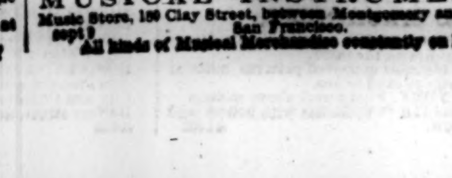
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157 Commercial street—Opposite the Arcade—(Up stairs.)
Sept. 16, 1853. 1m

DRS. PEARSON & CRANE,



DENTISTS,
Having removed to their new suit of rooms, 183 Clay Street.
Private entrance first door below Kearny.
Being prepared to manufacture block teeth, we invite those requiring artificial ones to give us a call—and all others wishing dental operations WELL performed, and willing to pay a liberal fee.
Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. jy1 3m.

SALVATOR ROSA,
IMPORTER OF



MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS
Music Store, 180 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco. 1m
sept9
All kinds of Musical Merchandise constantly on hand

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
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DUNCAN'S CHINESE SALES-ROOM,
(Late Tobin & Duncan,)
SUPERB SHAWLS, SILKS, SILVER AND IVORY WARE.

THE Chinese Sales-Room extends through from Sacramento street to Commercial, below Leidesdorff. It is filled with all the rare and beautiful Goods of China, India and Japan. The magnificent Crape Shawls so much sought after, can only be found at this house in endless variety. sep9 tf

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DEALERS IN
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &C.,
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Chronometers and Watches of every description repaired.
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ALBERT GREEN,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
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☞ Freeman's Celebrated Boots, always to be found at this Establishment. sept2 3m

LADD'S PIONEER COAL YARD,
44 BATTERY STREET, NEAR CALIFORNIA,
C. W. TAPPAN, Proprietor.
Every kind of Coal constantly on hand, and delivered to any part of the City, promptly to order.
aug26 Charcoal Always on Hand. 3m

EDW. KRUSE. JULIUS EULER
KRUSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Front Street near California,
aug 26 San Francisco. 1m

ALLEN & BLOOMER,
(LATE BUCKLEY & BLOOMER,)
HOUSE, SHIP, STEAMBOAT AND SIGN PAINTING,
142 CLAY STREET, OPPOSITE LEIDESDORFF.
☞ Gilding, Graining, Glazing and Marbling done to order.
Paints, Oils, Glass, &c. for sale. au26 3m

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Aug. 12. San Fancisco.

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READ, WELLER & CHAMPLIN.
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DRS. WATSON & BARRETT,
DRUGGISTS AND APOTHECARIES,
In Alta California Building, Plaza, corner Washington Street and Brenham Place.
Prescriptions prepared and put up at all hours of the day and night, by an experienced Physician and Apothecary. je24 3m

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PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
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MRS. E. J. HALL, M. D.
PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHESS.

SUCCESS WARRANTED in the cure of diseases peculiar to woman. Mrs. H. has had much experience in the treatment of diseases incident to children.
Residence, Montgomery Street, West-side, between Pacific and Broadway. sept2 tf

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C. S. TRIPLER, M. D., Surgeon U. S. Army;
Residence cor. Bush and Sansome Sts.
H. S. HEWIT, M. D.,
Residence No. 4 Union Hotel. my21tf

H. AUSTIN. L. M. DORWIN.
DRS. AUSTIN & DORWIN,
SURGICAL AND MECHANICAL DENTISTS.
Office—172 Washington Street, (over Atwill's Music Store.)
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DR. A. O. BRADLEY,
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(LATE OF NEW ORLEANS.)
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, up stairs
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HINCKLEY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
MILL. STEAM ENGINE AND QUARTZ
PULVERIZING MACHINERY,
and Iron Castings of every description,
First Street, between Mission and Howard,
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R. COLE, C. G. FINNEY.
COLE & FINNEY,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
j14 Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets, San Francisco. tf

DR. G. G. HAYDEN,
SURGEON DENTIST,
dec10 Over the new Post Office, San Francisco. tf

BENJAMIN B. COIT, M. D.
OFFICE,
Washington Street, third door above Dupont, San Francisco.
Feb. 13. a20

FLINT, PEABODY & CO.
SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Corner of Broadway and Front Sts., head of Broadway Wharf,
aug20tf San Francisco, California.

WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,
Corner of California and Front Streets,
aug20 San Francisco.

GEORGE J. BROOKS,
PAPER WAREHOUSE, WHOLESALE DEALER IN PAPER of all kinds. Printing paper of all sizes consistantly on hand; also black and fancy Ink.
Sansome Street, between Clay and Merchant.

LORD & WEBB,
STATIONERY AND PAPER WAREHOUSE,
106 Clay Street, between Sansome and Battery,
Sept. 2. tf. San Francisco.

JAS B. ROBERTS, W. C. MCNISH.
JAS. B. ROBERTS & CO.
IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 111 Battery street, next door to corner of Merchant street,
dc3 In Crosby & Dibble's Brick Building. tf

JAMES STUART,
SHIP CHANDLER,
GROCER AND PROVISION DEALER,
CENTRAL WHARF, CORNER OF BATTERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Chains, Anchors, Lines, Twines, Nails, Spikes, Oars, Blocks, Cordage, Canvass, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, Mess Beef, Mess Pork, Pilot Bread, Navy Bread.
a8 tf

J. DE LA MONTANYA,
IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Stoves, Sheet Iron, Copper, Tin and Zinc.
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MRS. M. W. BELL,
FANCY STORE,
DRESS MAKING AND MILLINERY,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
No. 111 Kearny Street, three doors above California Street,
a sept9 San Francisco. 1m

SPECTACLES, SPECTACLES!
Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles of the best quality, with convex, concave, and colored glasses. New glasses set in old frames, at short notice. All whose sight has failed them are respectfully invited to call and examine the largest and best selected assortment in the city. For sale by
GEO. S. LAWRENCE, Optician.
186 Clay Street, Plaza. jy1 3m

Commission Merchants.

COIT & BEALS,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
BRICK WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, California.
Represented by
WILLIAM H. COIT, Esq., 176 Broadway, New York.
REFER TO
Henry Dwight, Jr., Esq.,
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" Delapierre, Baldwin & Co. } New York.
John W. Quincy, Esq.,
Messrs. A. B. Allen & Co. aug 1

COIT & BEALS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, fire-proof store, corner of Clay and Battery Streets, offer for sale, in store and ex ship.
FANNING MILLS—24 Grant's large size;
WHIP LASHES—Buckskin and Horsehide;
WATER MELON SEED—300 lbs. in store;
ONION SEED—150 lbs. in store;
PEACH STONES—20 bushels in store;
CELERY SEED (white solid)—grown in California;
TOBACCO SEED; HOPS; CIGARS;
HAY and GARDEN RAKES;
MEXICAN SPURS and BITTS;
Markham's best Concave Goose Neck HOES;
YELLOW LOCUST SEED.
On commission, for sale by
Aug. 1. 3m COIT & BEALS, Brick Store.

CONNECTICUT RED FREE STONE,

QUINCY GRANITE; and
ITALIAN MARBLE TOMB STONES;
SPLENDID MARBLE MANTELS—Beautifully veined, black and gold—white and other styles. Builders and Architects will do well to look at them.
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For sale by
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aug 1 94 Battery Street, corner of Clay.

MAHOGANY BANISTERS and NEWELL POSTS to match,
BLACK WALNUT do do.
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FENCING WIRE.

2200 LBS annealed Fencing Wire No. 9.
COAL BASKETS—made of heavy oak splits;
POTATOE BASKETS—3, 2 and 1 bushel each.
CLOTHES BASKETS—Of willow oval shape; also, a great variety of fancy and market baskets;
GRAPE BASKETS—Etc., etc., etc.
FLOUR SIEVES;
For sale by
COIT & BEALS.
aug 1 On Commission, 94 Battery Street corner Clay.

FANNING MILLS, THRESHERS,
SEPARATORS AND CLEANERS.

CIRCULAR SAWS—Hoe & Co., 60, 52, 40 and 32 inch;
PLANTER'S HOES;
MEXICAN SPURS AND BITTS;
GRIND STONES—Grind Stones Frames and Cranks;
BASKETS—4, 3, 2 and 1 Bushel Each;
TUBS—Painted—8 each nest;
BUTTER—Rice,;
SADDLES—Gentlemens, Spanish Saddles;
RIDING WHIPS—Buck Lashes, Ox Gads;
FANNING MILLS—24 in store, large size;
1 French Burr Stone, Grain Mill Crow Feet, 12 inches;
1 do do do do 18 do;
1 do do do do 20 do;
TOPLIN'S Horse (circular) Power, 1 to 6 horse power;
TWINE, patent Sail and Seine Twine;
DUPONT'S POWDER;
MARKHAM'S HOES;
DOUBLE WHIFFLE TREES; For sale by
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AILANTHUS, OR TREE OF HEAVEN.

SEEDS of this beautiful shade tree:—
LOCUST SEED:—
ONION SEED:—
WATER MELON SEED, a new and superior variety.
TOBACCO SEED:—
CELERY SEED for sale on Commission by
COIT & BEALS,
corner of Clay and Battery Streets. aug11

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FAMILIES, MINERS, LAUNDRY-MEN, take notice, that the EXCELSIOR SOAP, will save nearly one-half the labor usually required in washing.

Directions for using Excelsior Family Soap.

Cold or warm water—either soft, hard or salt—may be used with perfect success. Rub the soap upon the clothes, and then put them to soak for three or four hours, then take them and rinse them out. They will require but little rubbing after soaking, and no boiling is required, as is usual with other soaps. A large washing can be done in one third less time and trouble and expense than with any soaps known. This soap is warranted not to injure in any way the slightest fibre, or the skin, or any thing that it is applied to. It will remove any kind of Grease, Paint, Tar, Ink, or Stains, &c., from goods, without the least injury.

Instruction pour servir se Savon Excelsior.

Frottez le linge avec le savon laissez le apres pendant une nuit dans l'eau et lavez le apres frottez le bien dans de l'eau chaude ou froide.

Se estrega la ropa con el jabon, la remojan toda una noche el dia siguiente la estregan otra vez, y en fin la laven bien sea en agua fria o caliente.

1000 Boxes, 25 and 35 lbs. each in Store, for sale on Commission, by COIT & BEALS,
Fire-proof Store, corner Clay and Battery sts,
Aug. 1, 1853. 3m. San Francisco.

WILLIAM H. STOWELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No.4, MAYNARD'S FIRE PROOF STORES,
California Street, San Francisco.

N. B, W. H. S., makes no purchases of any description of property on his own account, but generally has a large assortment of Merchandise for sale on consignment. He respectfully tenders his services to any persons who may wish to employ an agent for the sale of merchandise or other property, or for making investments. jy23 tf

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BRYANT & CO.'S
AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE
AND HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
CORNER OF FRONT AND SACRAMENTO STS.
Have on hand and offer for sale—
HALL'S 8-horse Improved Threshers and Separators, with the new Straw Carrier and Separating Cylinder;
PITT'S do do do
GRANT'S FANNING MILLS 2x3x4x6;
IMPROVED HAY PRESSES—Hand and horse;
POWER HAY SCALES—of 20 tons draft;
FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM SCALES—With or without wheels;
McCORMICK'S REAPERS—With the latest improvements;
MANNA'S Reaping and Mowing Machines;
FARM WAGONS and Carts;
Straw Cutters and Sickles;
Corn Shellers and Wheat Drills;
Hay Knives, ass'd lengths;
Ox Yokes, of every description;
Plows, a full and complete assortment;
Extra Plow Points, of all the various makes;
Wagon Axles, of superior quality, ass'd 1¼x4 in;
Wagon Boxes, ass'd to 6 in;
Cast Steel, a complete assortment;
Halter, Trace, Ox and Log Chains;
Churns—thermometer and other kinds;
Grain and Scoop Shovels;
Noyes's, Brown's and Barrow's Grist Mills;
French Burr Mill Stones, ass'd sizes, to 48 in;
One Flouring Mill, 2 run 48 in stone, with water wheel complete;
Bark, Malt and Sugar Mills;
Iron Wire for baleing hay;
Baleing Rope for do;
SMITH'S TOOLS—
Genuine mouse hole Anvils;
Am cast steel do;
Bellows of every size;
Tongs, every description;
Tire Irons;
Hand and Sledge Hammers;
Solid C. S. do;
Borax;
Horse Rasps, bevel'd edge toug'd, &c, &c;
Brass Box Vices—solid box;
COOPERS' TOOLS—Every description;
do do In sets complete;
CARPENTERS' TOOLS—
Spear & Jackson's hand, panel and rip 8in Saws;
Hoe & Co's mill, Cut and Pit Saws;
Rowland's do do do;
Circular Saws, assorted from 4 to 60 inches;
Circular Saw Mills, complete;
Planes—bench, match, beads plow, Rabbit, dados, sash;
Cooper's Planes and Adzes;
Best quality patent leather Belting, every size, Lace Leather;
Cauldron's and Hollow Ware;
Bar Lead and Shot;
Hazard's and Duponts sporting and blasting Powder;
Ames's long and short handled c s Shovels;
Field's Gay's Rowland's King's do;
S W Collins's light Picks;
do heavy do;
do handled Axes;
do do Sledges;
do do Stone Sledges;
do do Broad Axes, assorted patterns;
Hunt's handled Axes;
Sluice Rakes, Forks and Hoes;
Steel and Iron Crowbars;
Kiota Bars;
Tom Iron, assorted widths and numbers;
Manila Rope, assorted sizes;
do Packing Lines;
Cotton do;
Lifting and Force Pumps;
Rotary and Chain do;
Also, a full and complete assortment of shelf and heavy Hardware; Flour, Garden and Field Seeds.
July 15, 1853. 1w

SCHMOLZ & KNUS,
Mathematical and Nautical Instrument Makers,
119 Montgomery Street.



SPECTACLES constantly on hand. Theodolites, Leveling and Transit Instruments, Chains, Roods Drawing Instruments, Surveying Compasses, Spy Glasses, Magnifying and Opera Glasses, Daguerreotypes, Microscopes. A great variety of Spectacles, steel, silver and gold. Hydrometers Galvanic Batteries and Electro Magnetic Machines for medical use, for sale, Wholesale and Retail.
Instruments repaired and warranted. sep9 3m

PIONEER
LAMP FACTORY AND BRASS FOUNDRY
All kinds of Lamps, Chandeliers, &c., Gilt and Ormolued, repaired and made to look like new. Oil Lamps altered to burn Camphene or Fluid. All kinds of Brass Castings made and finished. Bell Hangings and Speaking Tubes put up.
RAUSCHERT & KNIGHT,
No. 25 Webb St., bet Sacramento and California.
Camphene Lamps for sale, and second-hand Oil Lamps taken in exchange. jy1 3m

MACHINERY FOR FLOUR MILLS.

WE have on hand all patterns required for FLOURING MILLS and will furnish MACHINERY at the shortest notice.
[illegible]
may 6tm [illegible] jy1 3m

Ocean Steamers.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE FOR PANAMA.

ONE of this Company's splendid and well ventilated steamers will be despatched on the 1st and 16th of each month, with the United States Mail.
These vessels, in accommodations, speed and safety, are unsurpassed. They are supplied with provisions of the best quality, and every attention paid to the comfort of passengers.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each steamer.
j7 3m

NICARAGUA STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS,
VIA SAN JUAN.
Only Twelve Miles Land Carriage!
MACADAMIZED ROAD.
THROUGH AHEAD OF THE MAILS!!



This Company now have the following splendid Steamers, which will secure a spare vessel on either ocean, giving a guarantee to passengers against any delay on the Isthmus

On the Pacific.
SIERRA NEVADA, CORTEZ, PACIFIC, BROTHER JONATHAN.
On the Atlantic.
NORTHERN LIGHT, STAR OF THE WEST, PROMETHEUS,
For New York;
DANIEL WEBSTER, TEXAS,
For New Orleans.

These Steamers are all of the first class and fast sailers—thoroughly ventilated and well provisioned, affording the travelling community the shortest, safest and most pleasant route to the Atlantic; passengers arriving in New York and New Orleans from 4 to 6 days in advance of any other route. A Steamer will be dispatched from New York on the 5th and 20th, and from San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.
CHARLES MORGAN,
Agent New York.
C. K. GARRISON,
sep9 tf Agent San Francisco.

Daguerrean Artists.

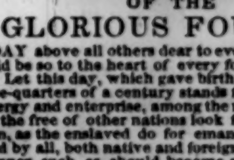
SHEW'S
DAGUERREAN ROOMS.

MR. SHEW has the satisfaction of announcing that he has removed to the Corner of Montgomery and Sacramento Streets, where he has fitted up a *Splendid Suite of Rooms,* which cannot be excelled for artistic purposes.
Having a large sky-light, his Rooms are admirably adapted to the taking of Groups for any number of persons, and for taking likenesses of children almost instantly. Mr. Shew has had more than twelve years' experience in the Art, and feels competent to do work in any branch of his business as well as it can be done in any part of the world.
N. B. A splendid assortment of Gold Lockets and a great variety of Fine Cases constantly on hand. sep9 1m

FORD'S,
SPLENDID DAGUERREAN GALLERY,
202 and 203 Clay Street,
ENTRANCE FIRST DOOR BELOW THE POST OFFICE.

WHERE are taken Daguerreotypes which for Durability, Beauty and Life-like Tones are record to none. Let those who doubt come and see for themselves.
Ladies particularly will find this the most desirable place in town as it is convenient and is not over or in the immediate vicinity of saloons.
The sky-light being very large as well as the operating rooms, Family Groupes are taken equally as well as single portraits, in all kinds of weather.
A great variety of Fancy Cases, Gold Lockets, Pins, Rings, &c., constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.
Finally all those who wish to patronize the neatest, pleasantest and most splendid furnished establishment of the kind in the city will always find Mr. Ford "at home," who only asks a trial to give perfect satisfaction.
N. B. Mr. Ford does not trust his work to hired operators but takes *every picture* himself. jy8 3m

Restaurants.

1776.  1853.

GREAT AND UNIVERSAL CELEBRATION
OF THE
GLORIOUS FOURTH!!

THE DAY above all others dear to every American heart, and should be so to the heart of every foreigner standing upon our soil. Let this day, which gave birth to a nation, that in less than three-quarters of a century stands first in point of excellence, energy and enterprise, among the nations of the earth, and to whom the free of other nations look for encouragement and protection, as the enslaved do for emancipation and liberty, be celebrated by all, both native and foreign-born, in a rational and sober manner, such as should become a great and powerful republic, in the eyes of despots and tyrants, as well as in the esteem and admiration of the great and good among our own people.—And for this purpose, ample preparations will be made at

WINN'S FOUNTAIN HEAD,
78 and 80 Long Wharf, and on Clay street, between Sansome and Battery. Also, at
THE BRANCH,
Corner of Montgomery and Washington streets.

In addition to the extensive bill of fare at the "Fountain Head," the following luxuries will be added on the Fourth of July during the day and evening, so that all who wish may indulge:

ICE CREAMS,
PEACHES AND CREAM,
STRAWBERRIES AND CREAM,
JELLIES,
BLANC MANGES,
CHARLOTTE DE RUSSE,

And other "fixins," so that nothing shall be wanting to tickle the most delicate palate.
Parties of Ladies and Gentlemen will find at the saloons of the Fountain Head as good accommodations as at the Branch, should that become so crowded as to be uncomfortable, which it most assuredly will on that day. The Clay street saloon will as much as possible be reserved for ladies, and every attention paid to their comfort. In this connection, it may not be out of place to assert for the benefit of ladies who (should there be any) are not accustomed to call at these elegant establishments, and might have some delicacy in visiting a place where so many thousands resort daily for refreshments, that nothing is sold here that will intoxicate, and though hundreds of persons may be present at one time, everything is conducted with as much decorum as a church meeting.
A word more to the economist and lover of good living, and we leave you to act for yourselves, conscious of having done our part faithfully. Everybody knows or ought to know where Winn's Fountain Head is, and should know by this time where the Branch is. Well, then, we will just give every one that has a family, keeps a boarding house or restaurant, runs a steamboat, sails a clipper ship or smaller craft, the pleasing information that Winn keeps at both of these establishments everything that is required in the baking line, a better article and sells cheaper than can be obtained at any other place in this city. Should any doubt our sincerity, as some always will, one trial will convince them that we might have said much more in praise of our goods and yet not over-rated their goodness. By glancing the eye over this list, the article wanted will at once be seen, and can be had by the dimes' worth or the cargo, and at a saving of about one third the price paid to others for a poorer article.

Family Bread,	Boston Crackers,
French Rolls,	Soda do.
French Twist,	Sugar do.
Boston Butter Rolls,	Pilot Bread,
Graham Bread,	Ginger Cake Snaps,
Soda Biscuit,	Ladies' Cake,
Currant Bunns,	Washington Cake,
Dough-Nuts,	Jelly Cake,
Cup Cake,	Cup Custard,
Pound and Fruit Cake,	Molasses Cup Cakes.

The following Green Fruit Pies the year round:

Apple,	Peach,
Plum,	Gooseberry,
Currant,	Whortleberry,
Cranberry,	Rhubarb,
Cherry,	Damson,
Grape,	Green Gage.

Also, Mince Family Pie, Ice Cream and Ice, constantly for sale.
We wish all to bear in mind that the tables of our saloons are constantly supplied with all the luxuries the market affords, prepared and served in a style equal to the most fashionable resorts of the kind in the Eastern or European cities.
M. L. WINN,
Proprietor and Conductor of Fountain Head, Long Wharf, between Sansome and Battery streets, extending through to Clay street, and Branch, corner of Washington and Montgomery streets. (P. July 1.) 1m

Drugs, Medicines, &c.

STORY, REDINGTON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c.
Stone Building, Sansome, cor. Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

Agents for Osgood's India Cholagogue, Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, Grafenburg Co's Medicines, Corbett's Shaker's Sarsaparilla, Dr. Hunt's Life Elixir and Hyatt's Balsam.
aug26tf

FEVER AND AGUE CURED IN ONE DAY
DR. ROBINSON'S MOUNTAIN EXTRACT

HAS already gained a reputation which establishes its superiority over every other medicine yet invented for this prevailing malady in California.
This Medicine is purely vegetable, producing none of the injurious results of Quinine and Cholagogue, and is warranted to cure IN ONE DAY, the worst case of Fever and Ague.
In every instance where a cure is not effected, the money will be refunded by the Agent of whom the bottle was purchased.—This fact entitles the Mountain Extract to the consideration of the afflicted. IT NEVER FAILS! It is manufactured only by Dr. D. G. ROBINSON, San Francisco, and sold wholesale and retail by
F. A. BABCOCK,
Sansome Street, near Pacific, San Francisco;
And Druggists generally throughout the City and State.
AGENTS.
D. H. HASKELL, 78 K Street, Sacramento, (Sole Agent).
O. H. PIERSON, Marysville.
STARKWEATHER, Stockton.
ARMITAGE, Washington Drug Store, Sonora.
Price, $2.00 per Bottle. Agents solicited. m13

DRUGS MEDICINES, ETC.

OIL, Aniseed;	Sarsaparilla, all kinds;
Oil, Peppermint;	Blake's Bitters;
Oil, Lemon;	Essence of Ginger;
Oil, Wintergreen;	Mothe's Capsules;
Oil, Bergamot &c.;	Barry's Tricopherus;
Tartaric Acid;	Lubin's Extracts;
Carbonate Soda;	Hair Brushes;
Cream Tartar;	Tooth Brushes;
Seidlitz Powders;	Combs, fine and coarse;
Catheters and Bougies;	Trusses, great variety;
Glass Syringes;	Suspensory Bandages;
Metal and Maw's Syringes;	Abdominal Supporters;
Twine, Sponge;	Beeswax, Alcohol;

and a great variety, comprising every article in the Drug line.
For sale cheap for cash, by
E. CROWELL & CO.
Importers and Wholesale and Retail [illegible]
jy8 3m Long Wharf, [illegible]

POETRY.

All may be Happy.

Come go with me and cull the flowers
  Which strew our pathway to the tomb,
Come go with me and watch the stars
  Which rob earth's darkest night of gloom;
Yea come, and I will tell thee why
We see earth's fair young roses die.

Come go with me the fields to view,
  Which spring has clothed in robes so fair;
Come go with me when winter, too,
  Has spread his snowy garments there;
Yea come, and I will prove to thee
That all may truly happy be.

Come go with me and cross the deep,
  When its blue waves in beauty play;
Come go with me when whirlwinds sweep
  And wildly dash the foaming spray;
Yea, come when darkness veils the sky,
And learn why mortals weep and sigh.

Come go with me to yon dark room,
  Gaze on that lonely being there;
Come go with me and hear the groan
  Which fills the parent with despair;
Yea, come to the anguish of her breast,
And thou wilt say none, none are blest.

Now go and gaze upon the stream,
  The beauty of the forest view,
And tell me is the sun less bright
  When trusting friends are torn from you?
No, erring man, thy sight is dim,
And the dark clouds are all within.

Come go with me to all the haunts
  Of sin, and wretchedness, and woe,
That ever mortal man beguiled,
  Or laid his lofty powers low;
Though all the sins of Adams race
Are there, I'll meet them face to face.

Come go with me when earth seems dark,
  And reft of all its former joy;
When every dream of thy young heart
  Has fled, and grief thy thoughts employ;
Yea, come when anguish fills thy soul,
And tears of sorrow from thee roll,

And I will tell thee, doubting man,
  Why mortals are so often sad.
It is because they all will sin;
  Nor will they let their hearts be glad;
Bright gold, alas, is all their care,
How then to them can earth seem fair!

INDEPENDENDE.

To hear a person brag about his independence, because he has some little wealth or property at his disposal, reminds one of the story of the poor woman who, for years, had lived by borrowing of her neighbors, but by some singular stroke had come in possession of a new water pail, immediately exclaimed, "Now I can be independent—I'll neither borrow lend." Those who make the greatest boast of being independent, have generally the least claim to it.

But how absurb, to suppose that riches can make one independent. The greater a man's external facilities for enjoyment, the more numerous are his dependencies. No circumstances or situation abrogate it. Though he may possess unbounded wealth, and his greatest happiness consist in dispensing comfort to the needy and giving alms to the poor, still, upon these very recipients of his bounty he is dependent for happiness. A benevolent disposition could not find enjoyment in the possession of wealth without the privilege of distributing and conferring favors.

The avaricious millionaire is also dependent for hisfancied happiness upon his less favored neighbor, whom he is ambitious to excel or outvie in worldly grandeur. The gay-dressed proudling is dependent for the enjoyment of his finery upon the admiration, the envy, and even malice of individuals that compose the society around him.

Yes, it is the poor man, after all, that is the most independent—or rather, perhaps we ought to say the least dependent, for the word independent cannot, strictly speaking, be applied to man.—But to those usually denominated poor, the term more nearly applies. True, the poor is equally with his rich neighbor dependent upon the great Giver for all that is his own to enjoy—sunshine, daily bread, health and even life; and having food and raiment, if he is therewith content, he is rich—but less dependent than those by the world called rich, for the more one has, the more is he dependent upon Him who bestowed it. And strange, that instead of a boastful spirit, the accumulation of riches should not excite gratitude proportionate—that the weight of multiplied dependenceies should not make one meek and humble, dispensing of his plenty as one who is soon to give an account of the use he has made of the rich loan, for at the longest it is but a life-lease.

Away with these lofty, head-lifting, consequential, purse proud airs, and learn that independence belongs only to One upon whom all alike, rich and poor, are daily, hourly, momentarily dependent.—*Monmouth Atlas.*

LITERATURE IN BED.—"I generally," says Hans Christian Anderson, "found the jovial Alexander Dumas in bed, even long after midday; here he lay, with pen, ink, and paper, and wrote his newest drama. I found him thus one day; he nodded kindly to me, and said, 'Sit down a minute; I have just now a visit from my muse; she will be going directly.' He wrote on: spoke aloud; shouted a vivat, sprang out of bed, and said 'Third act is finished.'"

GRAIN is treated like infants. When the head becomes heavy it is cradled; and generally well threshed to render it fit for use.

HOW TO PREVENT A COLD.

Immunity from colds, coughs, bronchitis and influenza, is to be obtained in a certain way, and in only one way.—As long as the heat of the surface is sufficient to neutralize the cold of the surrounding embracing atmosphere, so long is it impossible for the person to have a cold. The vigor, resistance, positive character of the cutis, must always be greater than the air in which we move. Air loaded with vapor, is a good conductor of caloric. Such an atmosphere rapidly robs all heated bodies of their warmth; and all animal bodies that are unable to furnish heat as fast and a little faster, than the air can conduct it off, will take cold. This loss of heat by the skin, leaves the blood-vessels of the surface feeble—unable to circulate the blood; as a consequence that blood accumulates in the warm internal organs, and that internal organ whose vessels are the weakest will yield to the sudden fullness, the afflux will increase until active congestion or inflammation ensues.

Moderate clothing, much exposure to the air; abundance of exercise; always in good pure air; cold water baths; much dry friction, and a calm, tranquil, circumspect mind, will as certainly prevent colds, coughs, bronchitis, &c., in any climate that God ever made, as warm nights will prevent frosts. The surface must be superior to the conducting power of the air. And this constitutes the immunity that all require.—The reason why so many in this country dislike the climate, and why so many have coughs, is that that class of people have feeble surfaces; that class are not constantly immersed in the free air; are not calm in mind; are not fond of vigorous amusement which taxes liberally every muscle of the will; are not fond of bathing, and do not enjoy it. The people must have the air that God has made, they must labor, play and sleep in it as birds do. They must not shut it from them, but welcome it, and this simple habit will compel the surface to elaborate an amount of heat that will always be superior to the wind, however cold and searching.—(Clay's Journal of Health.'

FAT SPARTANS.—The ancient Spartans paid as much attention to the rearing of men as the cattle breeders in modern England to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh, and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free state, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too soft or too fat for military exercise, and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped. In one particular instance, that of Nanclis the son of Polybus, the offender was brought before the Ephori and a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed, and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian than of a son of Lacedemon.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR STAMMERING.—Mr. Wakefield, at an inquest held lately in England, states that a few days before, the summoning officer told him it would be useless to call up a certain witness, because he stuttered so excessively that he could hardly articulate the shortest sentence in half an hour. Mr. Wakefield, however, had him called and told the lad to inhale air, or draw his breath strongly; and the boy having done so, Mr. W. asked him:

"Can you talk now?"

The boy, to the surprise of the jury, answered immediately and glibly:

"Yes, sir I can, well."

The coroner added that inhalation or self-inflation of the lungs with the air, was a sure remedy for stammering, and though it had been discovered long ago, the Faculty had not until lately, and then only a few of them, caused it to be practised as a remedy for defective articulation.

A GOLDEN THOUGHT.—We know not the author of the following, but it is pretty:—Nature will be reported. All things are engaged in writing their history. The planet, the pebble, goes attended by its shadow. The rolling rock leaves its scratches on the mountain, the river its channel, in the soil, the animal its bones in the stratum, the fern and leaf their modest epitaph in the coal.—The falling drop makes it sculpture in sand or the stone; not a foot steps into the snow, or along the ground, but prints in characters more or less lasting a map of its march; every act of the man inscribes itself on the memories of its fellows, and in his own face. The air is full of sounds, the sky of tokens; the ground is all memoranda and signatures, and every object is covered over with hints, which speak to the intelligent.

FEAR.—There are thousands of men, for fear of want, want all their lives;—and thousands every day, for fear of dying, suffer even worse than the pangs of death. The demon fear at all times trembles at impossible events. Why should we grow pale at hideous fictions of our own? We should at all times endeavor to be serene and masters of ourselves, prepared for what may come, leaving the rest to Heaven.

PURITY.—I would have you attend to the full significance and extent of the term purity. It is not abstinence from outward deeds of profligacy alone; it is not a mere recoil from impurity in action. It is a recoil from impurity in thought; it is that quick and sensitive delicacy to which even the very conception of evil is offensive; it is a virtue which has its residence within, which takes guardianship of the heart, as of a citadel or inviolated sanctuary, in which no wrong or worthless imagination is permitted to dwell. It is not purity of action that is all we contend for; it is exalted purity of heart—the ethereal purity of the third heaven; and if it is once settled in the heart, it brings the peace and the triumph, and the untroubled serenity of heaven along with it. In the maintenance of this, there is a constant elevation; there is the complacency, I had almost said the pride, of a great moral victory over the infirmities of an earthly and accursed nature;—there is a health and a harmony in the soul, a beauty of holiness, which, though it effleresces in the countenance and the outward path, is itself so thoroughly internal as to make purity of heart the most distinctive evidence of a character that is ripening and expanding for the glories of eternity.

BEGGARS OUTWITTED.—Many years ago, an ingenious plan was adopted by the Grand Duke to rid Florence of beggars. It was proclaimed that every beggar who would appear in the grand plaza at a certain mentioned time would be providad by the Duke with a new suit of clothes, free of cost. At the appointed time, the beggars of the city all assembled, and the Grand Duke, causing all the avenues of the square to be closed, compelled the beggars to strip off their old clothes, and gave each one, according to promise, a new suit. In the old clothes thus collected, enough money was found concealed to build a beautiful bridge over the Arno, still called "The Beggars' Bridge," and the city, for the time being, was relieved of the beggars by which it had been previously overrun, as none would give to the well dressed individuals who implored charity, not believing their tale of distress.

EVERYTHING LENT.—An old quaint writer once said that children, relations, friends, honors, houses, lands and endowments, the goods of nature and fortune, nay, even of grace itself are only lent. It is our misfortune to fancy they are given. We start, therefore, and are angry when the loan is called in. We think ourselves masters, when we are only stewards; and forget that to each of us it will one day be said, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou must be no longer steward."

"A SHORT LIFE AND A MERRY ONE!" It is scarcely possible to conceive the full extent of the folly and impiety couched in this wish. "A *merry* life!" As if the whole business of human existence were to laugh and sing, to dance and play. "A *short* life!" As if the longest life was more than sufficient for the right discharge of our duties, and a preparation for the life that will never end. Thoughtless and inconsiderate mortals!

WHAT IS "CANVASSING?"—A witness—Irish of course—before the Clare Election Committee, having said he had been "all day canvassing," was directed to "define" canvassing, which he did thus: "To try to induce and force the voters to vote for Corny O'Brien, and, if they would not, to give them drink till they could not vote at all."

A WISE MAN'S LAST WORDS.—"You have been used," said a holy man to a friend a little before his death, "to take notice of the sayings of dying men.—This is mine, that a life spent in the service of God, and communion with him, is the most comfortable and pleasant life a man can live in this world."

TRUE.—There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing brighter than virtue; nothing warmer than love; and nothing more steadfast than faith. These, united in one mind, form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest, the holiest, and the most steadfast happiness.

Miscellaneous.

AGRICULTURAL WARE HOUSE.
Corner of Front and Sacramento Sts.

BRYANT & CO., now have on hand and shall be constantly receiving a full assortment of Agricultural and Mining Implements, Shelf Hardware, Carpenters' and Smiths' Tools: consisting in part of the following, to which the attention of purchasers is invited.
RUGGLES, NOURSE, MASON & CO., PROUTY & MEARS, A. B. ALLEN, and other makers of PLOUGHS.
EXTRA PLOUGH POINTS, FOLDING and SQUARE HARROWS.
SEED SOWERS and CORN SHELLERS.
OX YOKES and BOWS.
LOG, TRACE and HALTER CHAINS.
HAY and MANURE FORKS.
GARDEN and FIELD RAKES.
POTATO HOOKS, SCYTHES and SNATHS
GRAIN CRADLES and FIELD ROLLERS.
THERMOMETER and other CHURNS.
POST SPADES and POST AUGERS.
FENCING WIRE, HORSE POWER THRASHING MACHINES.
SUGAR, SPICE, CORN and COFFEE MILLS.
AMES' ROGERS' FIELD, GAYS' L. and S. HANDLED C. S. SHOVELS.
THE CALIFORNIA SHOVEL a superior article.
COLINS' PICKS.
SLUICE FORKS and TOM IRON.
IRON BARS and SLEDGES.
SMITHS' BELLOWS and FORGES.
SMITHS' HAMMERS and TONGS.
BOILER MAKER'S SHEARS.
PUNCHES and ROLLERS.
TURNING and DRILLING LATHES.
GEAR WHEELS and DRIVING PULLIES.
WATER WHEELS, MILL IRONS, BITTING MILL, CROSS CUT and PIT SAWS, CIRCULAR SAWS, from 16c 54 INCHES.
POWDER, SHOT and PURCUSSION CAPS.
FRESH GARDEN, FLOWER and GRASS SEEDS.
CALIFORNIA FLOWER SEEDS in small packages of 30 varieties.
RASPBERRY BUSHES. feb25tf

CATECHISMS.

1000 WESTMINSTER Assembly's Shorter Catechisms; Brown's and Proof Catechism.
For sale by MARVIN & HITCHCOCK,
June 3. 160 Montgomery st.

Furniture Dealers.

GRAVES & PORTINGTON,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, &C.
No. 133 CALIFORNIA St., just below Montgomery,
Aug 12 San Francisco. tf

W. J. SILVER & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEDS, MATTRESSES AND FURNITURE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
149 Sacramento Street, between Montgomery and Kearny
W. J. SILVER, H. CARRISON. SAN FRANCISCO,
N. B. Hair, Moss, Feathers &c., for sale on the most reasonable terms. je24 3m

SPECIAL NOTICE.
RICH AND SPLENDID
FURNITURE,
Of all descriptions; BEDS, MATTRESSES, &c., Recently received per Clipper Ships, and now opened for inspection at the Depot of
HOWES & CO.,
No. 180 Montgomery Street,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store, near Jackson Street.
MESSRS. HOWES & CO
Would give notice to their customers and the public generally that they have now on hand and will sell at the
Lowest Rates for Cash
A great variety FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, BEDS, &c., &c. consisting in part as follows:
PARLOR SETS—Rosewood, Mahogany and Black Walnut, in Plush, Brocatelle and Hair.
CHAMBER SETS—with and without marble tops.
SOFAS—of every style, in Rosewood, Mahogany, and Black Walnut.
LOUNGES—of various patterns.
BUREAUS—with or without Marble tops.
SECRETARIES—of every style.
OFFICE DESKS— do do.
ROCKING CHAIRS—stuffed in Hair, Plush, and Brocatelle, and with cane and wood seats.
GOTHIC CHAIRS—in hair, plush, and brocatelle.
PARLOR do do do do.
DINING do cane and wood seat.
OFFICE do do do.
CHILDREN'S CHAIRS—high dining and rocking.
NURSE do in hair and cane,
SEWING do do do.
BEDSTEADS—various kinds.
TABLES—Centre, Card, and Dining, in Mahogany and Black Walnut
EXTENSION TABLES—Mahogany and Black Walnut.
WRITING DESKS.
SIDEBOARDS.
TABLES—Reading, Toilet, and Work Tables,
WARDROBES—Mahogany and Pine.
CLOCKS, of various patterns;
SETTEES, cane and wood;
Towel Stands, light stands and table desks;
Children's Cribs, trundle beds, toy bedsteads, &c. for children's use; MATTRESSES, hair and moss;
PILLOWS—BOLSTERS—Feather and Hair.
FEATHER BEDS—and Feathers by the lb.
Counterpanes, Comforters, Blankets, and Pillow Slips.
Wool and Jute Mats, Dusters, Brushes, &c.; with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.
Our Goods are purchased by a resident partner in the Eastern States, and we feel confident that no concern can UNDERSELL US, or offer greater inducements to wholesale and retail purchasers.
Families, Landlords and Dealers, will please call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, and we pledge ourselves, to give them PERFECT SATISFACTION both in Quality and Price.
HOWES & CO., 180 Montgomery St.,
2 doors from Genella's Crockery Store.
San Francisco, April 29, 1853. —82

GEO. O. WHITNEY'S
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
Brick Store, Sacramento street,
Just Received, a large and more varid assortment of
FURNITURE
THAN HAS EVER BEEN EXHIBITED FOR SALE IN THIS CITY.
These invoices have been selected by my agent expressly for this market, and a repetition of the same will be received by every clipper.
I am now prepared to sell at Lower Rates than ever heretofore, and invite those desirous of purchasing to call and examine my stock, in part consisting of
500 SOFAS, every description.
WARDROBES, Mahogany, French, Common and Medium.
do French plate Mirrors;
BEDSTEADS, Mahogany, French, Common and Medium;
WASHSTANDS, marble and wood.
CHAIRS, mahogany hair seat;
do cane and wood;
do office and bar room;
do rocking, all patterns;
BUREAUS, mahogany and walnut;
do marble top;
do side top;
TABLES, card and centre;
do extension dining;
do work and side;
SIDEBOARDS, mahogany and marble;
do with sheives;
WHATNOTS, corner and others;
LOOCING GLASSES, mahogany and gilt;
do do French plate;
TOILET GLASSES, one, two and three draws;
PARLOR SETS, rosewood and mahogany;
do plush and brocatelle;
CHILDREN'S CRIBBS and CRADLES;
COUNTING HOUSE DESKS;
WASH SINKS lined with zinc;
PAINTED CHAMBER SETS;
SETTEES, wood and cane;
MATTRESSES, hair, moss, straw, &c.
PILLOWS, Comforters, Sheets, and Pillow Cases;
3000 lbs. picked Curled Hair;
3000 lbs. live Geese Feathers;
50 bales Picked Moss. may 4—3m

Dealers in Hardware.

J. D. HUNT & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
HARDWARE AND MINING IMPLEMENTS,
Corner of Clay, and Battery Streets,
ap9tf San Francisco.

BOARDMAN, BACON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE,
No. 79 California Street, corner of Battery,
aug20tf San Francisco, Cal.

STOVES, METALS, HARDWARE &C.
300 PREMIUM STOVES—6 to 10 inches;
200 "Queen of the West" and "Lady of the Lake," do 7 to 10 inches;
100 "New Worlds," 7 to 10 in.
100 "Vulcan" and "Iron Witches," 7 to 10 in.
300 Parlor Stoves and six plates, assorted kinds and sizes.
50 Leviathan Stoves suitable for Hotels and Restaurants.
SHEET IRON.
20,000 lbs Tom Iron, Nos 10 to 20.
10,000 lbs. Sheet Iron, Nos. 21 to 27.
Wire—15,000 lbs. Wire, Nos. 5 to 20.
Zinc—10,000 lbs. Zinc, Nos. 9 to 10.
Russia Iron—3,000 lbs. Nos. 9 and 10.
Tin Plate—1c. 1x. 1xx. 10 × 14.;—1c. 1x. 1xx. 14 × 20;—12 × 12. 1x.
Hard Ware—

Anvils;	Sledges;
Vices;	Crow Bars;
Blacksmiths' Bellows;	Stone Hammers;
Picks;	Trace and Cable Chains;
Pick Handles;	Hoes;
Axes;	Cross Cut and Mill Saws;
Hand Saws;	Table and Pocket Cutlery;
Tap Borers;	Butter & Cheese Tryers;
Brass Cocks;	Butcher Knives;
Pad Locks;	Store, Door, Cupboard, Till and French Locks;
Rat Traps;	
Lanterns;	Brass and Japanned Candlesticks;
Augurs;	
Socket Chisels;	Files;
Bench Screws;	Bench Planes;
Plane Irons;	&c., &c.

50 dozen Rowland's Long-hangled Shovels;
25 do do Short-handled do.
25 do Dunzea & Rhodes' Long-handled Shovels.
25 do Ames' Short-handled Shovels.
Also—A good assortment of **BRITANNIA WARE**, consisting of TEA SETS; TEA AND COFFEE POTS; Tea and Coffee URNS; 2—3—4 and 6 quart PITCHERS—covered and uncovered; CASTORS;
CANDLESTICKS;
BARR MUGGS;
MOLASSES CUPS;
SEGAR LIGHTS; &c.
TINMAN'S TOOLS AND MACHINES,
And Goods suitable for Tinners' Business.
For sale by
J. W. BRITTAN,
SACRAMENTO STREET, NEAR FRONT.
San Francisco, April 27, 1853. 3mo—82

REMOVAL! REMOVAL!!
PAINTS, OILS. GLASS, ETC.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a large assortment of goods in their line which they offer at the lowest market rate, to which the attention of purchasers is respectfully invited, namely:
WHITE LEAD—20 tons pure, 10 tons extra, and No. 1.
WHITE PAINT—1000 lb French snow white zinc; 500 lb China white.
BLACK PAINT—5 tons ground in oil; 500 lb Eddy's lamp black; 500 lbs ivory, bone and drop black.
BLUE PAINT—500 lb Prussian blue, ground in oil; 50 lb ultramarine.
GREEN PAINT—2000 lb Imperial; 2000 lb verdigris; 3000 lb Paris and chrome, dry and ground in oil.
RED PAINT—2000 lb red lead; 2000 lb Venitian red, dry and ground in oil.
VERMILLION—100 lb Chinese and English; 500 lb American.
YELLOW PAINT—100 lb chrome; 2000 lb French ochre, dry and ground in oil.
OILS—2000 gallons linseed, in barrels and cases; 1000 gollons bleached polar, in assorted packages, 500 gallons neatsfoot: 20 bbls pine oil.
TURPENTINE—500 galls. spirits; 300 galls. alcohol.
VARNISH—100 galls. extra coach; 500 galls. furniture; 300 galls demar, shelac, and Japan; 15 bbls bright varnish.
GRAINING COLORS—500 lb burnt and raw umber, dry and ground in oil and water; 300 lb do do sienna do do; 500 lb Vandyke brown, dry and ground in water.
PUTTY—3000 lb, in bladders and kegs.
GLASS—500 cases French & American from 7x10 upwards.
WHITING—20 bbls Gilders'.
CHALK—10 bbls white and red.
GLUE—3000 lb assorted qualities.
PUMICE STONE—500 lb ground; 300 lb lump.
SAND PAPER—50 reams, assorted numbers.
PAINT BRUSHES—50 dozen, assorted sizes.
VARNISH BRUSHES—10 dozen, assorted sizes.
SASH TOOLS—80 dozen, assorted sizes.
WHITE WASH BRUSHES—30 dozen, assorted sizes.
ALSO—Graining tools; gold size; gold and silver leaf; bronzes; artists' tools and colors; tube colors; carmine; lakes; rose pink, etc. etc.
For sale at the old stand of ROBERT MARTSH, by his successors, SAWYER, JOHNSON & HARVEY.
je 17 tf 105 and 107 Clay Street

SAW MILL MACHINERY.
FOR CIRCULAR AND SASH SAWS, together with Steam Engines and Boilers to run with the same.
Quartz machinery from the most approved patterns, made at the shortest notice and greatly reduced prices.
At PACIFIC IRON FOUNDRY. First Street above mission.
On hand Engines 8 inch and 12 inch Cylinders with boilers and fixtures complete, for sale low. a 1 3m

Banking Houses.

ADAMS & CO.
BANKERS,........Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE DRAWN ON ANY OF OUR HOUSES IN—
New York, Boston,
Philadelphia, Baltimore,
Washington, Cincinnati,
New Orleans, St. Louis, and
London.
Also, payable at the following Banks:
Mechanics and Farmers' Bank,..........Albany.
Utica City Bank..........Utica.
Bank of Syracuse..........Syracuse.
Bank of Auburn..........Auburn.
Bank of Attica..........Buffalo.
Rochester City Bank..........Rochester.
George Smith & Co..........Chicago.
Alex. Mitchell, Fire and Marine Ins., Co..........Milwaukie.
Michigan State Bank..........Detroit
Com. Branch Bank of the State of Ohio..........Cleveland.
Clinton Bank..........Columbus.
Money and Gold Dust received in Special Deposit, and General Deposits received from Merchants, Mechanics, and others.
August 20, 1852. ADAMS & CO.

PAGE, BACON & CO.
BANKERS,........Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
DRAW at sight or on time, in sums to suit, on—
F. Huth & Co..........London.
American Exchange Bank..........New York.
Atlantic Bank..........Boston.
Philadelphia Bank..........Philadelphia.
Josiah Lee & Co..........Baltimore.
Louisiana State Bank..........New Orleans.
Page & Bacon..........St. Louis.
Hutchings & Co..........Louisville.
T. S. Goodman & Co..........Cincinnati.
S. Jones & Co..........Pittsburg.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
May 25, 1852. aug 20 tf

F. ARGENTI & CO.,
BANKERS, MONTGOMERY STREET, BETWEEN Clay and Commercial. Refer to and draw on
Brown, Brothers & Co..........New York.
Brown, Shipley & Co..........Liverpool.
Overend, Gurney & Co..........London.
F. Hutch & Co.......... do.
Hottinguer & Co..........Paris.
Samuel Nichilson & Co.,..........New Orleans.
Browns & Bowen,..........Philadelphia.
James Adger & Co.,..........Charleston.
Morrill & Dickey,..........Mobile.
T. B. Curtiss, Esq.,..........Boston.
Geo. B. Cumming, Esq.,..........Savannah.
Alex. Brown & Sons,..........Baltimore
Good clean Gold Dust bought at the highest price, or forwarded, covered by insurance, to the Atlantic States or England.
Gold Insured from here to New York at the lowest rates, under the best Policies. aug29tf

SAVINGS BANK OF CALIFORNIA.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED UPON THE PLAN OF THE Savings Bank in the States and Europe, and 6 per cent, interest allowed therefor.
Three days sight Bills of Cxchange against bona fide shipments of Gold Dust for sale on
New York AND Boston.
Our drafts on Boston are cashed at all the New England banks and New York bills are usually worth a premium in all the Western and Southern States.
We loan no Money.
Our investments are exclusively confied to dealing in gold dust; so that the depositors can always rely upon being paid principal and interest on demand.
$30,000 worth of gold dust wanted daily at the highest price.
Money and Gold Dust received on special deposit; also general deposits for merchants and other business men.
Office hours from sunrise to sunset, and Saturday Evenings till 9 o'clock, for the accommodation of mechanics, laborers, etc.
Banking House corner of Clay and Montgomery streets, San Francisco. ROBINSON & CO.,
July 16 tf Manrgers and Proprietors.

CAROTHERS, ANDERSON & CO.
BANKERS,
118 Montgomery street.
Exchange at Current Rates on
New York, St. Louis,
Boston, Cincinnati,
Philadelphia, Pittsburg,
Baltimore, Cleveland.
Gold Dust and Exchange purchased at current rates.
ap15 tf

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
BANKERS AND EXCHANGE DEALERS.
W. F. & CO., in connection with their Express Business, will also transact a general
BANKING, EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION BUSINESS.
GENERAL AND SPECIAL DEPOSITS RECEIVED.
COLLECTIONS AND REMITTANCES
Made in all parts of California, Oregon, the Atlantic States and Europe, with promptness and despatch.
Gold Dust, Gold and Silver Coin, and Bullion,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
MONEY ADVANCED ON GOLD DUST DEPOSITED FOR TRANSMISSION OR COINAGE.
SIGHT AND TIME EXCHANGE
ON NEW YORK, BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA,
for sale at Current Rates.
SIGHT DRAFTS
also drawn payable at the following places, viz:

ALBANY	N. Y.	CLEVELAND,	Ohio.	KALAMAZOO,	Mich.
TROY,	"	ASHTABULA,	"	NILES,	"
UTICA,	"	PAINESVILLE,	"	SOUTH BEND,	Ind.
SYRACUSE,	"	SANDUSKY,	"	MICHIGAN CITY	"
OSWEGO,	"	TOLEDO,	"	CHICAGO,	Illinois.
AUBURN,	"	TIFFIN,	"	GALENA,	"
GENEVA,	"	XENIA,	"	LASALLE,	"
CANANDAIGUA	"	MANSFIELD,	"	PEORIA,	"
ROCHESTER,	"	MT. VERNON,	"	ALTON,	"
LOCKPORT,	"	NEWARK,	"	SPRINGFIELD,	"
BUFFALO,	"	ZANESVILLE,	"	MILWAUKEE,	Wis.
BINGHAMTON	"	COLUMBUS,	"	SHEBOYGAN,	"
OWEGO,	"	DAYTON,	"	RACINE	"
ELMIRA,	"	SPRINGFIELD,	"	KENOSHA,	"
CORNING,	"	HAMILTON,	"	ST. LOUIS,	Missouri.
DUNKIRK,	"	CINCINNATI,	"	LOUISVILLE,	Ky.
SILVERCREEK,	"	DETROIT,	Michigan.	MONTREAL,	C. E.
WESTFIELD,	"	JACKSON,	"	QUEBEC,	"
POTTSVILLE,	Penn.	ANN ARBOR,	"	HAMILTON,	C. W.
READING,	"	BATTLE CREEK	"	TORONTO,	"
ERIE,	"	MONROE,	"	STONINGTON,	Ct.
PROVIDENCE,	R.I.	ADRIAN,	"		

Drafts payable at any of the above named places can be procured at our Offices in Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Grass Valley, Placerville, Coloma, Georgetown, Auburn, Ophir and Yankee Jim's, California, and Portland, Oregon.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
April , 1853. tf

Clothing and Furnishing Goods.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!
A LARGE VARIETY OF
THE LATEST STYLES,
RECEIVED PER STEAMER JOHN L. STEPHENS.
ALSO, A CELEBRATED SHIRT,
Being perfect in its proportions, and entirely satisfactory to the wearer. For sale at low prices.
JOHNSON & CANFIELD
aug26 2w 169 Clay Street.

CLOTHING EMPORIUM.
AUSTIN & LOBDELL,
GENTLEMEN'S GENERAL FURNISHING STORE,
Clay Street, 3d door above Montgomery,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Always on hand, the largest and best selected stock of Clothing to be found on the Pacific Coast, from the celebrated Manufactories of Wyman & Co., and Jennings & Co., New York.
Gentlemen visiting San Francisco, in want of any article in the Clothing line, are invited to call.
QUALITY AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL.
j14tf

1853.
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE
Corner Clay and Kearny Streets,
KEYES & CO. . . . . . PROPRIETORS.
FASHIONABLE CLOTHING! FASHIONABLE CLOTHING!
Over $30,00 worth
Clothing just received per Flying Dutchman, Flying Fish, and across the Isthmus, all selected for taste and well dressed trade.
Large sale of
CLOTHING, FURNISHING GOODS & BOYS' CLOTHING,
Over $50,000 worth
ELEGANT CLOTHING on hand, which makes our stock the best to select from in this country, our garments are without exception, got up in the most RECHERCHE STYLE, and among them is the new style of garment just suitable for this climate.
THE TALMA OPERA CLOAK!
SURTOUT OVERCOATS!
BLACK AND BLUE SACK AND DRESS COATS!!
SPLENDID VESTS!
SPLENDID PANTS,
BUSINESS SUITS!
BLUE CLOTHING GARMENTS, for Steamer wear.
Also,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, GLOVES, CANES, OPERA GLASSES,
And a full assortment of FURNISHING GOODS.
COATS—Just received per Flying Fish, the latest style.
BOOTS AND SHOES—A large assortment of finest Calf and Patent Leather.
MILITARY MEN will find the latest Book of Army and Navy regulations for dress, arms, and equipments, &c., at our store.
CUSTOM WORK of all kinds made to order in the most fashionable style; Army and Navy uniforms made to order either here or at New York, and returnable in ten weeks.
Every Mail Steamer will continue to bring our house fresh goods. Our partner, Mr. S. S. Keyes, resides in New York, and puts up all garments for our house.
GOLDEN GATE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
Corner of Clay and Kearny Streets,
(Opposite the Plaza.)
tf 113m KEYES & CO., Proprietor

NEW STYLES OF CLOTHING.
JUST received a large and complete
ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHING,
Of the latest styles, comprising
Overcoats, blk and col'd doeskin, French castor cloth, knotted beaver and Devonshire kersey.
Blk and col'd French cloth frock and dress coats;
Blk and col'd French cloth shooting coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth riding coats, new styles;
Blk and col'd French cloth sack coats, new styles;
Blk doeskin, cassimere and Banjean's French fig'd cass. pants;
Fancy doeskin and cass, pants of every quality and style;
New styles of tweed cass. pilot and kersey business coats;
New and elegant styles of blk and col'd emb'd cass. vests;
Plain and fancy Marseilles, silk, satin, cass. velvet cashmere bombazine and drab of every variety of color and style.
ALSO,
A full assortment of—
BOYS COLTHING.
The above goods are direct from our manufactory and in quality, style or workmanship cannot be surpassed, and will be sold at very low rates at wholesale or retail
By JOHNSON & CANFIELD.
A8 f 169 Clay street.

STOUT & McKEE,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
OFFER for sale
SHEETINGS, DRILLS.
BLANKETS, QUILTS.
TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS.
GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.
HOSIERY, GLOVES, &C.
An extensive assortment of **BOOTS AND SHOES.**
City and Country buyers are invited to call.
Battery street, near Sacramento street.
feb25 STOUT & McKEE.

Expresses.

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
A Joint Stock Company---Capital $300,000.
DIRECTORS:
HENRY WELLS, WILLIAM G. FARGO,
JOHNSTON LIVINGSTON, JAMES McKAY,
ELIJAH P. WILLIAMS, A. REYNOLDS,
EDWIN B. MORGAN, A. M. C. SMITH,
HENRY D. RICE.
EDWIN B. MORGAN, President.
JAMES McKAY, Secretary.
Having made advantageous arrangements with the United States and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies for transportation, we are now prepared to forward
Gold Dust, Bullion, Specie, Packages, Parcels & Freight
of all kinds to and from NEW YORK, NEW ORLEANS and SAN FRANCISCO—thence to Sacramento, Marysville, Nevada, Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mokelumne Hill, Portland, Oregon City, and all the principle towns of California and Oregon.
OUR REGULAR EXXPRESS FOR NEW YORK will be despatched from San Francisco *four times a month*, on or about the 1st, 8th, 16th and 24th of each month, BY THE MAIL STEAMERS.
Returning—Will leave New York for San Francisco on or about the 5th, 13th, 20th and 28th of each month—through both ways in charge of OUR OWN MESSENGES to destination.
OUR EXPRESS FROM NEW ORLEANS will leave on or about the 7th, 15th, 22d and 30th of each month. From San Francisco for New Orleans on the same days as the Express for New York.
GOLD DUST FORWARDED TO THE U. S. MINTS AT PHILADELPHIA AND NEW ORLEANS, on the most favorable terms.
Treasure and Small Parcels received for shipment up to the latest moment before the departure of the Steamers.
Treasure Insured under open policies in some of the best New York Companies, or at Lloyd's, in London, at the option of shippers.
OUR REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY EXPRESS FOR OREGON is despatched by the Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

INLAND ROUTES.
An Express for Sacramento and Marysville, is despatched DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) at 4 o'clock P. M., in charge of trusty and careful Messengers, connecting at Sacramento with Rhodes and Lusk's Daily Express to Shasta and Yreka, and with Hunter & Co's Daily Express to Placerville, and all parts of Eldorado county.
A DAILY EXPRESS is sent from our office in Sacramento, to Rough and Ready, Grass Valley, Nevada, Auburn, Ophir, Yankee Jim's, Coloma and Georgetown.
Todd's Express for Stockton, Sonora, Mokelumne Hill, Mariposa, and all the principal Camps in the Southern Mines, is despatched daily from our office in San Francisco.
Our MESSENGERS are supplied with Iron Safes for the security of treasure entrusted to the their care.
OUR CONNECTIONS ON THE ATLANTIC SIDE are equal if not superior to those of any other California Express. We connect at New York with the following well-known lines, viz: *The American Express Company*, running via Buffalo and Dunkirk, to Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Detroit, Chicago, Galena, &c. *The Harnden Express* to Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, &c. *Pullen, Virgil & Co.'s Vermont and Canada Express. Davenport, Mason & Co.'s New Bedford Express*, and *Livingston, Wells & Co.'s European Express.*
WELLS, FARGO & CO.
OFFICES, No. 16 Wall Street, New York, No. 11 Exchange Place, Boston, No. 114 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
April 8, 1853.

BERFORD & CO.'S EXPRESS!
No. 157 Montgomery Street . . . . . San Francisco,
Are prepared to forward Gold Dust, Packages and Parcels of every description which may be entrusted to their care, with promptness and despatch to all parts of the Atlantic States, Europe and South America, in charge of Special Messengers.
BERFORD & CO. connect to Sacramento and the Northern Mines, with the well known Express of Anthony & Co., and will forward to Stockton and all places of importance in the Southern Mines.
We also forward DAILY, at 2 o'clock, an Express to San Jose, Santa Clara and Monterey.
Our Express to the Atlantic States will close on the 1st, 9th, 16th, and 22d of each month.
Shippers will bear in mind that our agents, Wm. Nelson & Co., are one of the oldest and most respectable Houses resident on the Isthmus, which is a sufficient guarantee that our business will meet with prompt attention.
N. B. Having fire-proof vaults we will receive Gold Dust, Moneys and Valuables on deposit, either special or otherwise.
P. S. For the convenience of our customers, we will forward Letter Bags by each steamer, leaving via San Juan.
BERFORD & CO.,
m13 157 Montgomery Street.

NOTICE.
THE UNION LINE OF STEAMERS, running between San Francisco and Sacramento City, touching at Benicia, and carring the U. S. Mails, and Gregory's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
This line consists of the favorate, new and splendid fast running A1 low pressure boiler and engine, clipper steamers,
WILSON G. HUNT,..........Capt. E. A. Pool.
CONFIDENCE,..........Capt. Chas. Van Pelt.
which are now making daily trips as above, Sundays excepted, between San Francisco and Sacramento, leaving Pacific Wharf at 4 o'clock, P. M. connecting at Sacramento with the steamers for Marysville and Colusi, and leaving Sacramento for San Francisco at 2 o'clock, P. M.
Passengers and Freight at the lowest regular rates. For either, or other information, apply to the captain or purser on board, or at the office of the line, corner of Pacific and Front streets.
CHENERY & HAZELTINE.
And at Sacramento to D. P. VAIL.
dec 10 tf

TODD'S EXPRESS.—C. A. TODD, Proprietor
successors to Reynolds, Todd & Co.
On and after this date, C. A. TODD will run a Daily Express to Stockton, Sonora, Columbia, Mariposa, Agua Frio, Quartzburg Double Springs, Moquelumne Hill, and all parts of the Southern Mines.
Gold Dust, Specie, valuable Packages, &c., &c., received and forwarded. Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all business pertaining to an Express, promptly attended to.
A Stage will leave the office on the Levee at Stockton, daily, for each of the above-named places.
C. A. Todd having purchased the business, together with the good will of the late firm of Reynolds, Todd & Co., would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon the old firm, and trusts by strict attention to his business to merit the same.
Office in San Francisco, with Wells, Fargo & Co., No. 114 Montgomery street. C. A. TODD.
San Francisco, April 22, 1852. sept10

ADAMS & CO.'S SHASTA EXPRESS.—
Leaving San Francisco daily for Shasta, via Sacramento City, Marysville, and Tehama. Gold Dust, letters, and valuable packages forwarded, and collections made.
We also send and Express from Shasta to Yreka, Weaverville, Scott River, Rogue River, French Gulch, Clear Creek and One Horse Town, by Cram Rogers & Co.
Checks on San Francisco sold at Shasta at par. aug20

FEATHER RIVER EXPRESS.
B. F. CHEESMAN, will run a semi-weekly Express and Passenger Train, from Rich Bar, North Fork Feather River, via Bidwell's Bar, to Marysville, connecting with Wells, Fargo & Co. at Marysville.
Also, a weekly Express to the following places; Wyandot, and Frenchman's Ranch.
OFFICES.—Marysville, Sacramento, and San Francisco, Wells, Fargo & Co. Bidwell's Bar, Newcomb & Mason. Rich Bar, JONES & CO. 1y

BURT & CO'S EXPRESS.
For DRY TOWN, SUTTER'S CREEK, JACKSON and VOLCANO. Attends to all kinds of Express Business with fidelity and despatch.
They will receive subscriptions for "THE PACIFIC," and deliver it. San Francisco Office a Wells Fargo & Co's EXPRESS.
August 20, 1852.

EVERTS, SNELL & CO.'S EXPRESS,
TO ALL PARTS OF FEATHER RIVER AND ITS Tributaries—connecting at Marysville with
ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS,
To all parts of California, and the Atlantic States and Europe.
We send an Express TRI-WEEKLY to Charley's Ranch, Rubie's Ranch, Bidwell's Bar, Forbestown. WEEKLY to Bagdad, Ophir, Long's Bar, White Rock, Spring Valley, Oregon Gulch, West Branch, Butte Creek, Natchez, Hansonville, Evansville, Stringtown, Brother Jonathan, Barker's Ranch, Strawberry Valley, Missouri Ranch, Lexington House, Spanish Flat, Slate Creek, Sears' Diggings, Port Wine do., Gibsonsville, Upper and Lower Crossing, Canyon Creek, Grass Valley, Onion Valley, Poor-man's Creek, Hopkins Creek, Nelson's Creek, Rich Bar, Middle Fork, Rocky Bar, Taylorville, city of '76, Eureka, Jameison's Creek.
the strictest attention paid to Shipments of Dust, Collection of Notes, Bills and Drafts, and all other matters entrusted to our care.
Connecting with Adams & Co.'s well-known and enterprising EXPRESS, we are enabled to insure the forwarding of Treasure Letters and Parcels with safety and promptness. Principal Office at Marysville.
nov12 EVERTS, SNELL & CO.

HUNTER & CO'S EXPRESS,
RUN A DAILY EXPRESS TO Placerville, Coon Hollow, Weaverville, Diamond Springs, Mud Springs, Ringgold, Kingsville, Nashville, Quartzville, White Rock, Aurum City.
CONNECTING AT SACRAMENTO WITH
WELLS, FARGO & CO'S EXPRESS,
To San Francisco, Atlantic States and Europe.
Gold Dust, Specie, Valuable Packages, &c. &c., received an forwarded.
Notes, Accounts, &c. collected, and all Express business promptly attended to with despatch.
Office in San Francisco, at Wells, Fargo & Co's, No. 114 Montgomery Street. HUNTER & CO.

BECKER'S & CO'S
Marysville and French Corral Express and Stage Line
Will leave the office of Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Marysvile, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 7 o'clock, passing through and near the following places, viz:
Long Bar, Parks' Bar, Ousley's Bar, Barton's Bar, Rose's Bar Gatesville, Lander's Bar, Deer Creek Crossing, Industry Bar Union Bar, Boston Bar, Bridgeport, and to French Corral.
Returning—will leave the office of Becker & Co's Express. French Corral, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at six o'clock, arriving at Marysville in time for the 4 o'clock boats for Sacramento.
Treasure, Packages, Parcels, &c., forwarded from any of the above points to Marysville, and thence by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express to Sacramento, San Francisco and the Atlantic States.
nov 19

G. S. WELLS, SONORA.
BOOKS AND STATIONERY, AND STANDARD WORKS Historical, Poetic, Literary, Scientific, and Religious.
German, French, Italian, and Spanish Works.
Magazines—Harpers' International, &c.
Foreign, Atlantic, and California Newspapers.
Blank Books.
Best superfine Letter Paper.
Cap, Bill, and Note Paper.
Ink and Envelopes.
Gold Pens, Pencils, &c.
Offered wholesale and retail, on the most favorable tems, Washington street, near Main.
G. S. WELLS, Agent for the Pacific, Sonora Herald, &c.
my21tf

ATTENTION FARMERS, AND THRESHERS.—The celebrated Rochester Threshing Machines, Manufactured by Pitts & Hall, with separator attached, and double pinion, eight horse power. These unrivaled machines took the premium at the New York Fair of 1852.
The above machines were manufactured expressly for this market, with duplicate parts, so that they can be readily repaired by a person who has had a long experience in the manufacture of such machines, whose services can be procured either for starting or repairing the same by application to BRYANT & CO., where said machines are for sale, to arrive.
BRYANT & CO.
Agricultural Warehouse, corner of Front and Sacramento Streets.
N. B. Ketchum & Manna's Mowing Machines and McCormick & Haney's Reapers for sale. ap 16